

THE DEAF *American*

DEAF MARCH IN LOUISIANA...

Protests Made To Governor
Regarding School Situation

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

October
1973

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The Editor's Page

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973

The Congress has passed and President Nixon has signed the Rehabilitation Act of 1973—following legislation previously vetoed. The Act authorizes expenditures of over \$1.5 billion over two years in programs to rehabilitate the handicapped.

Deafness is included in "severe" handicaps, but only the National Center for Deaf-Blind Youth and Adults is to be continued as an on-going program. State planning and fund-sharing are emphasized in the Act.

Research, demonstration and training grants are still possible, with specialized services to the blind and deaf mentioned: "Special emphasis is given to developing projects . . . for deaf individuals whose maximum vocational potential has not been achieved."

Perhaps the centers for low-achievers will still be possible under the provision quoted above. It is obvious that such a proposal will have to compete with countless others, with limited funds available.

With changes in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare—those that have been made, those that are being made, those that are yet to be made—we will probably have to wait a few months to see how the deaf stand under the new act.

USA Athletes Make Fine Showing

As Art Kruger relates in this issue, the USA athletes came out on top in the recent World Games for the Deaf in Malmo, Sweden. We share his hope that most of the teenage stars will continue to develop and be available for the next Games in 1977.

Our only complaint—and one which others seem to voice—is that the reporting of results at Malmo via the wire services was from scanty to non-existent. Even when tourists and athletes trickled back across the nation from Malmo, reliable information was lack-

ing. Some newspapers reported how local athletes fared. We are not sure whether they picked up the items from wire services or had direct reporting. All in all, let's hope some kind of pool arrangements can be formulated next time our athletes go aboard.

Editorial Policies

THE DEAF AMERICAN, as do other publications, has editorial policies—some firm and some flexible. It is impossible to list all policies.

One policy is not to print lists of contributors to projects or causes other than those directly related to National Association of the Deaf activities. This policy exists mainly because of space limitations. If the DA printed some lists, it would be hard to turn down other lists.

Another policy is not to run requests for pen pals. While some appeals are worthy, it would require superhuman judgment and considerable space to handle such listings. Whenever possible, we channel pen pal requests to other publications or agencies.

Our policy about reprinting articles from other sources is more flexible. We are grateful to those who send in clippings—and even more grateful to those who go to the trouble of obtaining glossy photographs that were used with such articles.

Letters to the Editor are given every consideration, but some of them are too long and technical. We welcome letters that are short and to the point, without engaging in personalities.

We are quite often taken to task for failure to acknowledge receipt of material—a shortcoming due to lack of secretarial help. Contributions are often kept in our "hold" file for several months. Unfortunately, some material becomes out of date before space is available. We hope writers will understand the above problems—and keep on sending in material.

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OCTOBER, 1973

Louisiana's DEAF MARCH Sets Precedent

On August 16, 1973, more than 300 deaf persons gathered in front of the Louisiana Department of Education Building in Baton Rouge to protest discrimination by the State Board of Education. The board was having its monthly meeting on that date. This marked what was probably the first public demonstration by the deaf in the United States.

The protest was set off by the appointment two weeks earlier of a new superintendent of the Louisiana State School for the Deaf, Elton Lamkin, a musician, who had no training or experience in the education of the deaf. This appointment was a frustrating setback to the deaf of the state who had hoped that the board would choose the best qualified candidate in an effort to curb mounting problems on the LSSD campus.

While the protest was set off by the appointment of the new superintendent, the real issue stressed by the DEAF MARCH was that of teaching methods and communication methods at the school. The school uses the Visible English method (fingerspelling and speech) and requires that students communicate by this method around the clock. Signing is forbidden and is a punishable offense. This method is unpopular with students as well as with most teachers at the school. The method poses especial difficulties for the students when participating in athletics and dramatics, as well as during large assemblies. They consider it to be slow and tedious for interpersonal communication.

A few weeks prior to the appointment of Mr. Lamkin, Dr. Harold Denning had resigned as superintendent after only one year in office. His resignation resulted from a conflict with some of the pro-Visible English administrative staff that

COVER PICTURE

In the top picture on this month's cover the deaf marchers are in front of the Capitol in Baton Rouge after their trek from the Department of Education meeting. In the bottom picture, left to right: Lucius Walker, president of the Louisiana Association of the Deaf; Rev. Marshall Larriviere, official spokesman for the group; Rev. Larry Barnett, interpreter; Louisiana Governor Edwin Edwards. The others are aides of the governor and representatives of the news media.

he inherited when he took the job, and from his disappointment with the State Board in their indecisiveness regarding the conflict. Dr. Denning was immensely popular with the students, and with the adult deaf, and his sensitivity to the needs of the students led him to consider permitting sign language to be used outside the classroom. He was also showing interest in total communication. These factors were the major reasons for his conflict with certain administrative staff persons.

The deaf of Louisiana, through the Louisiana Association of the Deaf, feel obligated to fight for the rights of the school's deaf children. They feel that the children are being denied the right to communicate in the language that is natural to them, namely sign language. They also feel that the school should adopt total communication for teaching and for interpersonal communication.

The DEAF MARCH proceeded for an hour in front of the Education Building, led by Lucius Walker, president of the Louisiana Association of the Deaf. Most of the marchers were carrying signs, such as DEAF BUT NOT DUMB; VIS-

IBLE ENGLISH 24 HOURS—WHY?; FREEDOM OF SPEECH FOR THE DEAF; RESPECT DEAF OPINION; WE WANT TOTAL COMMUNICATION. There was a dozen or more news media reporters and cameramen present.

Next the group marched to the state capitol several blocks away and paraded in front of the capitol building until Governor Edwin Edwards came out for a conference on the capitol steps. He was met by Marshall Larriviere, official spokesman, and Lucius Walker. The Governor was sympathetic, but said that the school was not within the direct responsibilities of his office. He suggested that the group go back to the Education Building where the State Board of Education was meeting and make their feelings known to the board. The group then marched back to the Education Building. Shortly thereafter, Superintendent of Education Louis Michot came out and met with the marchers. He asked that the deaf people be patient with the new superintendent and give him a chance. He then read a letter from Superintendent Lamkin to the State Board, in which Mr. Lamkin requested school policy changes to permit sign language to be used during after school hours, in athletics and in assemblies. He further requested that faculty members be permitted to use sign language outside the classrooms. He requested that Visible English remain as the classroom teaching method. These recommendations gave the marchers a feeling of optimism, and it quickly became apparent that Mr. Lamkin was making a sincere effort to solve the problems at the school.

An attempt was made to get the president of the State Board of Education to meet with the marchers. He refused, but



START OF THE MARCH—Left: A busload of deaf marchers arrive from New Orleans ready to join the procession. Right: State Superintendent of Education Louis Michot addresses the deaf marchers who had presented their demands to the State Board of Education. Mrs. Jean Boles is interpreting for him.



DESTINATION STATE CAPITOL—Left: A policewoman gazes down the long line of deaf marchers headed for the Louisiana State Capitol. Right: Placards voice the protests of the Louisiana deaf as they mill about in front of the Capitol.

did agree to meet privately with LAD President Walker and Rev. Larriviere. This meeting was unproductive. Mr. Lamkin, arriving for the State Board meeting, met with President Walker and Rev. Larriviere, and expressed a desire to work in cooperation with deaf leaders. Later in the day, after the marchers

had returned home, the board approved Mr. Lamkin's recommendations for policy changes. The president of the board had earlier said that the recommendations were being considered, but no action would be taken at that time. However, on a motion by a board member, the matter was brought up for a vote, and

the board quickly approved the recommendations.

The deaf of Louisiana are pleased that the deaf students at LSSD can now communicate freely at least after school hours and in certain situations. Total communication for the school is still the prime objective of the deaf of Louisiana.

New Publications

Children's Sign Language Playing Cards by Shirley Hoemann	\$1.50
I'M DEAF TOO, 12 DEAF AMERICANS by Bowe & Sternberg	\$2.00
Sign Language Flash Cards by Dr. Harry Hoemann	\$5.00
BEOWULF rewritten to 3.0 reading level by Marny Worden	\$3.00
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SIGNS OF SILENCE by Powers	\$6.95

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Bob Harris Interviews Dr. Donald Ballantyne

Donald L. Ballantyne, Jr., Ph.D., is an outstanding deaf American by any standard. Internationally known for his work on tissue and organ transplantation, Dr. Ballantyne currently serves as an Associate Professor of Experimental Surgery at the New York University School of Medicine.

I asked Robert I. Harris, a deaf doctoral student in clinical psychology at NYU, to interview Dr. Ballantyne. Bob became deaf at eight months of age from spinal meningitis. After graduating from Evanston (Illinois) Township High School, Bob enrolled at Lake Forest College from which he received his B.A. with honors in psychology in 1970. He is currently completing his internship in clinical psychology at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry and Strong Memorial Hospital.

After an evening of "Ballantyne Whiskey" at Dr. Ballantyne's New Jersey home, Bob filed this report:

Donald Ballantyne, Associate Professor of Experimental Surgery at NYU's School of Medicine and Institute of Reconstructive Plastic Surgery, was born November 8, 1922, in Peking, China, where his father served as Far Eastern representative of an American bank. Tutored at home and abroad, he came to the United States to attend Archmere Academy in Delaware and Canterbury Preparatory School in Connecticut.

He received his B.A. in chemistry from Princeton in 1946, his M.S. in biology from Catholic University in 1948 and his Ph.D. in animal biology, also from Catholic University, in 1952.

Active for more than 18 years in re-

search on tissue and organ transplantation, Dr. Ballantyne has published over 60 scientific articles in 23 different medical and biological journals. He was the only deaf and the only American person to attend the recent 8th International Conference on Plastic Surgery and Wound Healing in Zurich, Switzerland.

Dr. Ballantyne and his wife, Mary Lou, have three children: Patricia, 18, Leigh, 12, and Paul 10.

When I called him for an interview appointment, he suggested I meet him at his office at 3:00 p.m., so we could beat the traffic to New Jersey and enjoy some "Ballantyne whiskey" before dinner. After a few cola drinks and a big feast, I was ready to start the interview.

HARRIS: Dr. Ballantyne, I understand that you were born in Peking, China, some 50 years ago. I wonder how and when did you become deaf and how your parents reacted to your deafness.

BALLANTYNE: Bob, please call me Don, not Dr. Ballantyne. Well, at any rate, you know that you cannot remember your very early childhood. I have to believe what my parents said. According to my father, I had pylorus stenosis (obstructions in the stomach) so the doctor had to operate on my stomach.

HARRIS: How old were you at that time?

BALLANTYNE: Right away after I was born. While I was recovering from the operation I had pneumonia. I was left very sick . . . critically sick for six months. After that my mother noted something wrong in me because I did not respond. Her doctor . . . this is what my parents said . . . the doctor told my mother not to worry because usually the young boys grow slower than the girls. However, my father was skeptical. He shouted at me. I paid no attention to my father. So he knew that I was deaf, period.

HARRIS: So . . . tell me something about your schooling and how you were raised as a profoundly deaf boy of English-speaking parents in a foreign country.

BALLANTYNE: You must remember that I was living in the Far East. I was moving around all over different countries because my father was assigned to different locations for his work as a bank representative. I was in different schools, like French school for French students, Italian school for Italian students, Chinese school for Chinese students, Catholic school for Catholic students and a few other schools.

HARRIS: Did you have any special help to meet your particular needs because of your deafness?

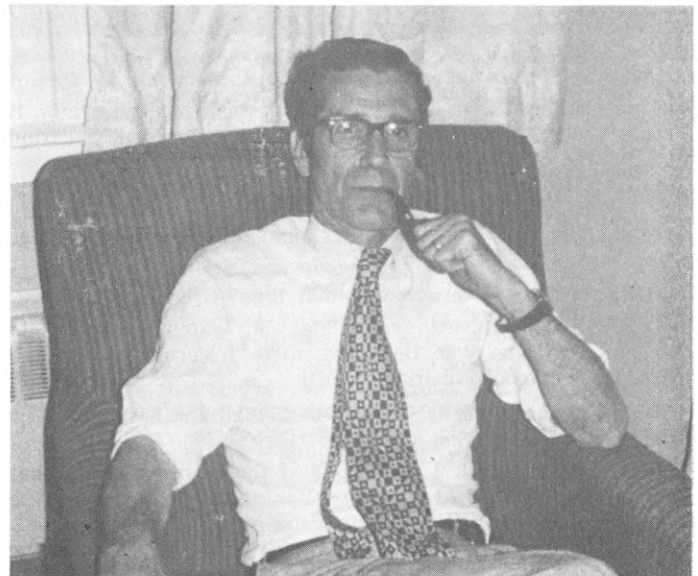
BALLANTYNE: Only at home.

HARRIS: In what ways?

BALLANTYNE: My mother was my so-called "private tutor." She taught me to speak and lipread and read English and mathematics and many other things . . . plus my father helped me.

HARRIS: In what ways?

BALLANTYNE: Like if I forgot "s" or "sk." For instance, I always said "ak" and my dad immediately would jump out of his chair. He forced me to repeat the words many times. He made me read newspapers to him. He would not let my mother overprotect me. He had private tutors to teach me many things. I had very little time for myself. How would you feel if, upon coming home from school, your



Dr. Donald L. Ballantyne, Jr., Associate Professor of Experimental Surgery, New York University School of Medicine.

parents would teach you other things and private tutors for the rest of your day so that you had no time for yourself? Can you imagine what I had to go through?

HARRIS: Oh, yes, I can imagine it. It would mean that I wouldn't have time for my favorite pastime, that is, to play baseball and to idolize Hank Aaron of the former Milwaukee Braves. Okay, Don. Why did your parents send you away to a boarding school in America? And, perhaps, you would like to tell me something about your experiences of being away from home.

BALLANTYNE: Well, at that time, there was no higher education for American students in the Far East. So my father decided to take me to school in the United States. My parents and I went the long way on the boat from Hong Kong to the Philippine Islands through Straits Settlements . . . this is the old name for Malaya, I think . . . to a small town in France via the Suez Canal and, then, took the train from there to Paris . . . then flew to London . . . can you imagine in the old days when I flew to London?

HARRIS: What was it like to fly at that time?

BALLANTYNE: Well, at that time, it was nothing. But, as



"I learned to play the first three famous American sports."

of now when I am looking back, I was wondering how it could have happened to me. From London, we took the train to Paisley, Scotland, where the famous Queen Mary ship was built and where my great uncle was the Provost of Paisley . . . then took the boat ride to New York City where my grandmother was living at that time and where my father was born.

HARRIS: How old were you at that time?

BALLANTYNE: Thirteen years old. My parents took me to Archmere Academy in Delaware where I learned to play the first three famous American sports.

HARRIS: I guess that is football, basketball and baseball. How did you enjoy playing those sports?

BALLANTYNE: Well, I never played those sports before, but I guess I did all right. In the following summer and for the next few summers, I returned home in China all by myself. Going home to China and back to school annually for the next few years helped me develop my own inner security, self-confidence and self-discipline. By traveling thousands of miles alone, I had to find my way around, I had to talk and lipread people of different countries on trains, ships and ashore. Oh, I recall one time when I was aboard on the ship from China via Shanghai to go back to Archmere Academy in the United States in 1939, the ship was bombed by the Chinese Air Force in the mistaken belief that it was one of the hated Japanese fleet.

HARRIS: How did you feel when the ship was bombed?

BALLANTYNE: Well, the bomb hit the cabin adjacent to my cabin and I thought someone was knocking on my door very hard so I opened the door and no one was there. And, it happened three times! At any rate, when my father and mother left Archmere Academy for the last weekend to go back to China, I remember the moment in which my parents and I had a long walk. I felt very lonely . . . (a long pause) . . . I was 13 at that time . . . they were gone . . . but, later, I got over with loneliness as my hearing friends kept me busy by playing games, etc. . . . plus I knew I was going home the following summer. However, later, because I had learned so well in China, I was not learning much of anything at Archmere Academy. So I asked my father to transfer me to a better school where I could really learn. So, my father picked Canterbury Preparatory School in Con-

necticut. At that time, this school was one of the best private schools in the United States. At first, the headmaster was uncertain and hesitant to accept me because I was deaf. But, he gave me three months to try. Well, I did so well in three weeks that the headmaster told me to stay. I learned another famous American sport.

HARRIS: I guess that is soccer.

BALLANTYNE: Nope, that is swimming. I happened to be one of the best swimmers on the varsity team.

HARRIS: Did you feel funny or different when you arrived in America?

BALLANTYNE: Yes.

HARRIS: In what ways?

BALLANTYNE: From having many servants and a slow way of living to a fast way of living in America and much ado!

HARRIS: I guess it takes time to adjust to the rapidly moving life style of America. By the way, from the article featuring you in THE DEAF AMERICAN issue of November 1965, you said that "the most rewarding day in my life" was the news that Princeton University had accepted you. Why did you feel this way?

BALLANTYNE: Well, after I passed the College Entrance Examination Board test at Canterbury Preparatory School, I applied to Lehigh University and was accepted. So I thought everything was fine so my mother came to Connecticut to see me graduate from Canterbury. Then, we went to San Francisco. Prior to going home in China, we were warned of the uneasy relationships between Japan and the United States. Remember that it was in 1941. For this reason, we could not get into the ship destined for China. So, we stayed in San Francisco. Later, I received a letter from Lehigh University, saying that I could not go there unless I went to a school for the deaf first for one year. The idea of going to the school for the deaf for one year was recommended by a principal of the school for the deaf, who happened to be a friend of the dean at Lehigh University. Well, at that time, I had no other college to go to and I did not want to go to a school for the deaf because I did not want to waste any time. It was near the fall season. So I had to be in a hurry to get into a college in some way. A friend of ours suggested Princeton University. So, I went back to the East with my mother and, then, I went to see the dean of freshman students at Princeton University. The dean told me that he paid a visit to Canterbury Preparatory School to recruit prospective students for admission to Princeton and he asked me why I did not apply to Princeton earlier. I explained to him that I was accepted at Lehigh University and, then, everything got fouled up and I was left with no place to go to a college. So, he told me to wait in the next room. In a few minutes, the secretary came to me and said, "You are one of the fastest persons ever accepted by the dean" and congratulated me. I was so damn happy. However, the dean made one provision. He said that in order to enroll at Princeton, I must plan to go to school for five years instead of the usual four years to relieve the academic pressure due to my deafness. I had to do fast thinking and decided to accept his provision. But, later, they forgot about the provision. I managed to finish my undergraduate studies in 3½ years. When the time came, I went to see the dean and told him that I was finished with my studies. The dean did not believe me and looked up at the file and was very surprised. I said, "Thank you" and byed him.

HARRIS: Wow! And, I guess it must be a very hard time for you to go through your college years, wasn't it?

BALLANTYNE: Hell, no! That was the most wonderful time of my life as a bachelor. At Princeton University, it was so full of comaraderies. I had a wonderful time. I never forgot those times. I had the first and last and only course which I failed. That was biology. (He was laughing as he got his Ph.D. in biology!) Thanks to Pearl Harbor Day.

HARRIS: Why?

BALLANTYNE: Because I knew what would happen to my

father in China. My worry was justified as my father was taken as a prisoner on Christmas Day. Later, it took me time to get over with this state of shock. My friends were consoling me and managed to take me out of my shock.

HARRIS: How did you get along in the classes?

BALLANTYNE: I will give you a picture. I would give three carbon papers to three best notetakers. I did not ask them to write every word because I knew that when I have the three papers back, I would have all or almost all relevant notes taken already as each student put down different notes. Then, I put the notes together. Heh, heh, the notes were so good that I even sold them to my professor. If my professor asked me a question in my oral exam and if I was not ready for the answer, I would make an excuse by saying to him, "I could not understand you . . . what did you say . . . please repeat . . ." Frustrated, the professor would say, "Forget about it" and would transfer the question to another student. If I knew the answer, I talked my head off. In many courses, like math, chemistry, sciences and psychology, which required a lot of blackboard writing, it was easy for a deaf person. On the other hand, if you study German, French, English, drama like Shakespeare, you would have to sweat a lot and would have to do a lot of reading. Shortly, I found out that I was not learning less than the other hearing students because many times when I asked them a question, they said they did not know the answer. It was because they were so busy taking down the notes that they did not know what the professor was talking about. So, you could not be much behind them and you could not be much worse than them. As a whole, the deaf student would have to do more reading, like reading several textbooks instead of one book so that he won't miss much. By reading in advance, I was able to understand the professor's lectures. I lipread the same way the hearing person listened. That is, they did not listen to every word. And, I did not lipread every word, but I got the idea of what they were talking about. From my experiences at Princeton University, I used the same strategy at Catholic University for my graduate studies.

HARRIS: Catholic University was only a few miles from Gallaudet College which, during the time you attended Catholic University, was the only college for the deaf in the world. I was wondering if you knew about Gallaudet College at that time?

BALLANTYNE: Yes. Someone told me about Gallaudet College and I was very surprised because I did not know that there was such a college for the deaf and I had the vague idea that there must be only one or two schools for the deaf in the whole America. I was curious and wrote a letter to President Elstad of Gallaudet College if I could teach there. He sent someone to investigate me. Eventually, Elstad said that I would have to learn sign language if I were to teach at Gallaudet. I learned sign language from Max Friedman. It was a difficult, if not impossible, feat for me to learn sign language and fingerspelling, particularly when all my life I was taught to speak and lipread and when Max was teaching me manual language, he did not open his lips at all. Eventually I was offered the appointment as a part-time instructor in chemistry at Gallaudet while I was studying for a master's degree and a Ph.D. degree at Catholic University. Did you know that I never met a deaf person until I was 25 years old?

HARRIS: How did you feel when you met a deaf person for the first time in 25 years of your life?

BALLANTYNE: (a long pause) . . . Well, coming to the United States, I met a black person for the first time in my life. During my childhood, I had lived with different kinds of people in different countries. I have come to learn that people are people, period. So, I did not feel peculiar or different. If you are black, you are black, if you are deaf, you are deaf, if you are Chinese, you are Chinese. People are people, period. Oh, I had one funny incident. I remember when I was on the train from New York City to Chicago for San Francisco. I saw a porter and I did not know what to call him when I tried to get his attention. In China, they call a

servant or a porter, "Amah" or "Coolie." So, I called a passenger across the room and asked him, "What do you call him (I was pointing to the porter)?" He said "Niggah." At that time, I did not know that it was not polite to call the porter "Niggah." So, I thanked the passenger. And, I said loudly and happily, "Hi, Niggah." He was very furious and was wondering why I called him and said to me, "What did you call me?" And, scared to death, I told the porter what the passenger told me to call him.

HARRIS: Ha, you are damn lucky that you did not get punched by the porter. Well, I think I have a pretty good picture as to how you grew up. Now, let us talk about your profession. You have published over 60 scientific articles in 23 different medical and biological journals in the area of transplantation biology. Tell me something about how you got interested in your field of transplantation biology.

BALLANTYNE: Funny thing. I had to look for a job. In parasitology which I studied for my Ph.D. degree, it was very hard to find a job in the United States. You would have to go to South America or Africa or other tropical lands. There was not enough interest among people here in this area. They had jobs in parasitology in the United States, but it was very hard to find a job. So, when I was offered to do research work in transplantation about which I knew nothing at all and I did not even know what the term "graft" meant, I took the chance of accepting the offer. In order to be successful with my work in transplantation, I had to read a lot to understand various aspects of transplantation biology. I found it very challenging because it was so new and a pioneer field. I was so naive in this field.

HARRIS: Tell me something about what you do daily in your work as Associate Professor of Experimental Surgery at the Institute of Reconstructive Plastic Surgery, New York University School of Medicine.

BALLANTYNE: I conduct a lot of research in transplantation biology. I write many proposals for financial assistance for my research and to build a lab in transplantation biology. I teach the so-called students who have already received their M.D.s and who want to study further to acquire expertise in surgery transplantation and to learn to conduct research and write scientific reports. You may be surprised to learn that some of my students are foreign. Many foreign students do not speak English well, and many of American professors have a difficult time understanding the speech of the foreign students. My boss knows that I can understand them better than most American professors because of my extraordinary lipreading ability. So, he assigned many foreign students to me. In fact, I can speak German and Russian. When I learned that my students would be German or Russian, I studied the languages at home and practiced my speech with my friends who speak foreign languages. Pretty soon, I was all ready to speak German and Russian. However scared and worried they were, the foreign students were overwhelmingly staring at me speaking so well their native language. One of my most inspiring moments in working with the co-workers was when, recently, they won the first prize in an essay contest of the American Plastic Reconstructive Surgery.

HARRIS: Excuse me, I find it difficult to understand that you have only a Ph.D. degree and how can you teach the M.D. doctors how to operate?

BALLANTYNE: Good question. Well, I cannot touch on humans, but I can touch on animals. Because animals cannot complain like people about your mistakes (chuckle). Actually, you have to be a better doctor with animals because you have to be more careful in operating on the animals than in operating on humans. What I learn from animals in surgery, I pass on to my students and/or associates.

HARRIS: Have you thought of becoming a doctor?

BALLANTYNE: Yes. I was a premedical student at Princeton University. I sent many applications for entrance to medical schools. Regardless of my high academic standing, I was rejected by all medical schools at that time because of my deafness or so-called "hearing handicap."

HARRIS: Luther D. Robinson, the founder and director of the Mental Health Program for the Deaf and superintendent of St. Elizabeth Hospital, took the initiative in recruiting prospective deaf college students to enter medical school. I think

he recruited one who now goes to Howard University. I wonder if you have any connection with Dr. Robinson and/or if you have encouraged any deaf student to think of going to a medical school to become a doctor?

BALLANTYNE: No, I never had any connection with Dr. Robinson. However, I have encouraged one student with severe hearing loss to enter a medical school. I do not know if he is the same person whom Dr. Robinson recruited and was accepted at Howard University. But, the student whom I am talking about, was accepted at Howard University and Rutgers University. This student told me about Dr. Robinson. He asked me if I think he can go through a medical school, particularly when he has a family with two children, when he would have to resign from a secure job, and when he is not a young man, anymore. I told him that I have confidence that he can go through medical school as long as he is willing to pay the price of studying steadily and persistently. As of now, he is completing his first year of medical school at Rutgers University. His name is Frank Hochman.

HARRIS: Do you foresee any academic problems for a deaf student at a medical school? Would interpreting services and other supportive services alleviate his academic problems?

BALLANTYNE: It all depends on who this person is. If he is going to become a doctor in practice working with hearing people as well as deaf people, he cannot depend entirely on the interpreter. I cannot see him going to the operating room to operate a patient with all kinds of tools in his hand and expect him to have an interpreter wigwagging for nurses and doctors. You must know what you have to do without relying upon the interpreter. While it may help the deaf student to profit from the classes with an interpreter, it, on the other hand, would foster his dependence upon another person with the result that he would have less self-confidence and self-reliance as a prospective doctor. For this reason, I would not recommend that he be provided with an interpreter. Other surgeons have enough problems to pass the license examinations for themselves. Why should we make it easier for the deaf student?

HARRIS: If a deaf person wants to become a doctor, which field of medicine would he be of most help without his deafness being a major obstacle to his occupational performance?

BALLANTYNE: This is hard to answer. There are so many fields of medicine. In some fields, he may be able to do well. In other fields, he would never be able to do well. For instance, deafness should not be a big obstacle to a person becoming a gynecologist, a dermatologist or a pathologist. But, he would have a difficult time working effectively as a family doctor. But, on the whole, if a deaf person has the drive, hustle and commitment to go all the way through a medical school, I see no reason why he cannot become a specialist in one of listless fields of medicine. Lastly, I could be surprised to learn that a deaf person can become a family doctor. Who knows! Life is full of surprises, you know, Bob.



INTERVIEWER—Robert I. Harris, interne in clinical psychology, University of Rochester.

HARRIS: The interest in acupuncture in America has grown rapidly now and there has been a bombardment of magazine and newspaper articles featuring acupuncture. Some articles reported that some deaf patients have had their hearing restored via acupuncture. New York League for the Hard of Hearing under the supervision of Dr. Samuel Rosen is conducting a research program on acupuncture for deaf children of ages of 9 to 15 years. Do you know anything about it and/or do you have any reaction or comment about it?

BALLANTYNE: As a research man, I have my own doubts about acupuncture. I lived in China for many years, and acupuncture did not work with everyone in China. So, I cannot say "Yes" or "No" or make any comment. Much research work needs to be done to validate the effectiveness of acupuncture. I am much worried about the parents of deaf children raising their hopes unrealistically because of the claims of acupuncture.

HARRIS: You are one of the 12 charter members of American Professional Society of the Deaf. The name of this organization sounds prestigious. How did you become involved with this organization, how did this organization evolve and who started the idea?

BALLANTYNE: That was Albert Hlibok's idea. We had thought about it in terms of serving as a model for young deaf children with the potential to aspire to become a professional, as a model to show the hearing community that there are some deaf people in various professions, as a place where deaf professionals can exchange their own experience for their own professional, personal and intellectual satisfaction and as a place where promising young deaf students can seek educational and vocational guidance with respect to their academic goals. Mr. Hlibok had thought about it for a long time. However, he did not do something about it since he did not think there were a sufficient number of deaf professionals to meet the requirements and needs of a professional society of the deaf. As the years passed, Mr. Hlibok met more and more deaf professionals. Finally, the time had arrived for him to do something about it. First, he decided to consult Dr. Allen Sussman because of his strong faith and commitment to any idea. Dr. Sussman liked the idea. The two of them started to recruit 10 other deaf professionals. I was one of them. Dr. Sussman called me and asked if I would like to become involved in establishing a professional society of the deaf. I considered it as challenging and accepted the commitment. Oh, boy, it was tough, tough, and tough as it took us two whole years before American Professional Society of the Deaf was officially established in January 1968.

HARRIS: How many members does American Professional Society of the Deaf have?

BALLANTYNE: We have, I think, 41 members and three honorary members. Recently, we have inducted two new members who have lost their hearing and who practice law.

HARRIS: What are the qualifications or requirements for membership of this organization?

BALLANTYNE: First, you must be deaf or have a severe hearing loss. Second, your occupational status must be defined as within the classification of professional titles laid down in the Federal Dictionary of Occupational Titles: Professional and Managerial Section. Third, you must serve as a professional, concurrently, prior to joining the APSD.

HARRIS: Oh, it would be quite some time before I could join your organization as I have a couple of years to go to complete my graduate studies. Now, I would like to ask you a question relating to the education and rehabilitation of the deaf. There is a new "Third-Force" movement comprising vital and dynamic people, such as McCay Vernon, Eugene Mindel, Hilde Schlesinger, Kay Meadow, Roy Holcomb, David Denton, Lee Katz and Mary Jane Rhodes, advocating the implementation of a total communication philosophy for the education of young deaf children. This movement calls for the participation of parents of deaf children, deaf adults and professionals of the deaf to create opportunities for a deaf child to utilize to the maximum of his potential by giving him a right to communicate in any way the child feels most comfortable and, also, the right to bend his flexibility to communicate differently for different purposes at different places. Do you have any comment or reaction about this philosophy?

BALLANTYNE: Well . . . (a long pause) . . . honestly, it is hard for me to say because I never went to a school for the

deaf. I never met another deaf person and never heard of another deaf person until I was 25 years old. I had a vague idea that there was only one or two deaf persons in every city. All of my years as a child and as an adolescent, I depended entirely on my speech and lipreading. And, I never taught deaf children. So, I am not qualified to make any comment to this question. Suffice it to say, I respect whatever communication skills a deaf person may have, be they sign language, speech, lipreading, fingerspelling, gestures, writing and nonverbal communication, and I would communicate in any way that would be intelligible to the deaf person.

HARRIS: You are married to a hearing wife and have three hearing children. Does your deafness have any impact upon your marital and family life?

BALLANTYNE: I am married to a hearing wife. Do you suggest that I get a divorce from her? Well, my wife and I have two televisions in our bedroom so that she can watch her own favorite program and hear loud sounds while I can watch my own favorite soundless program. And, many times, when my wife was out of the house, I left the sounds on while watching the television program. And, my children interrupted my watching to explain to me what was going on in the television program with the result that I missed most of the television program. Another part in which my deafness plays is with regard to using the telephone. I have two phones connected to one phone set so that when a second party wants to call me, my wife would hold one phone and interpret for me and I would hold the other phone and lipread my wife and speak to the second party. I have an advantage over the second party in that I can talk back to him and he cannot talk back to me. Otherwise, I do not see how my deafness has a considerable impact upon my family life.

HARRIS: We have been talking for an hour and it is inspiring and thrilling for me to hear what you have said. I recall that throughout my childhood and adolescence I never had a single opportunity to meet such an outstanding deaf person. I was experiencing painful experiences of identity crisis as a college student at a hearing college. It makes me wish I could be a child again so that I can experience awesome and deeply-moving moments of relating to such a person as you. It reminds me of my envious feeling toward the Jr. NADers at the camp in Pengilly, Minn., where I visited last summer and where they had the opportunity to meet many fine deaf

adults like you from all walks of the country. I am sure they would love to have an opportunity to meet you and to share experiences with you. I will write a letter to them urging them to invite you to come to their camp and to share your experiences with them. How would you like this?

BALLANTYNE: Sure! I would be more than happy to accept it providing that they pay my travel expenses. After all, I am Scottish descent. That is, like all Scottish people, I am very canny when it comes to money.

HARRIS: I guess that's all for now. Do you have anything more to say which you think the deaf people, the parents of deaf children and the professionals of the deaf would like to know about?

BALLANTYNE: Well . . . let me think . . . oh, I am bothered by the fact that the United States spends a lot of money inviting foreigners to give a lecture in our country and they do not speak English well whereas many deaf people, I can bet you, can speak English well. Why cannot the hearing community let the deaf people give a lecture . . . why not let the deaf people speak in public? Another thing . . . you may be surprised to learn that many foreigners are easier to lip-read than American people because the foreigners try hard to speak English and, as a result, they open their mouths. But the hearing Americans have a difficult time understanding what the foreigners try to speak (English) while I could lip-read them well. For instance, my dad had Chinese customers for his business. When they tried to speak English to my dad, he could not understand them. So he called my servants at home to tell me to go to his bank to interpret for him by lipreading the Chinese customers. Chinese people have a difficult time in discriminatively saying "s" or "z" and "f" or "v" . . . and my dad would have a hard time understanding Chinese people saying those syllables, but as for a deaf person like me, it does not matter because we are trained to lipread so many words which are more or less homophonous. Of course if the deaf person has good language, he can lip-read better because he would know better what the other person is trying to talk about.

HARRIS: I guess that is all for now. Thank you very much for your participation in our interview.

BALLANTYNE: Wanna some "Ballantyne" whiskey?

HARRIS: No thanks, Don . . . I would prefer a cola.

Lupe Barreto Gets Scholarship Given By Former Stewardesses

Lupe Barreto of Pacoima, California, has been selected as the recipient of a \$300 scholarship made possible through donations by former Pan American Airways stewardesses. The scholarship makes it possible for hearing children of deaf parents to pursue their college education while serving as interpreters for deaf students attending classes at California State University, Northridge. At present the Campus Services for the Deaf employs 27 interpreters and 13 notetakers.

Lupe is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel R. Sanchez who were educated at the New Mexico School for the Deaf in Santa Fe. Her husband, Natividad Barreto, a Parole Agent's Aide, is in his second year of study at CSUN and urged her to take advantage of the program which provides interpreting services so that qualified deaf students can function in a regular university and compete on an equal footing with their hearing peers.

Mrs. Barreto is unique in that she is able to translate both the English and Spanish languages into American Sign Language. After she completes her studies at CSUN she hopes to pursue a career in deaf education. With her background and language skills, she should be instrumental in upgrading the status of deaf members of Spanish speaking



INTERPRETERS SCHOLARSHIP—Left to right, Virginia Hughes, head of Interpreter Services at California State University, Northridge; Dr. Harry Murphy, administrator, Campus Services for the Deaf; Lupe Barreto, scholarship winner.

families. She believes strongly that everyone should be given the chance to enhance his greatest potential, including the deaf and any other member of a minority group, and that the key lies in the ability to bridge the gap through communication skills. She feels that top priority should be given to programs

which introduce the sign language to those most concerned with the deaf.

Formal presentation of the scholarship award was made by the Los Angeles Chapter of World Wings International at a champagne cocktail party on October 6, 1973, at the Sheraton Airport Inn, Los Angeles.

Rev. Gallaudet Concerned With The Preschool Deaf Child

By FRED R. MURPHY

Author's note: In the following article the term "deaf-mute" has been changed to "deaf." The reason for this will be given at the end of the article.

"There is scarcely a more interesting sight than a bright, cheerful deaf child, of one or two years of age, in a family composed of an intelligent, feeling father and mother, and group of older brothers and sisters who can hear and speak. The strangeness of his condition, from the first moment of their discovering it, has attracted their curiosity. They wonder at it. They sympathize with it. Perhaps they lament over it. By degrees, they become familiar with it. They feel a peculiar attachment to this object of their regard. They do all which their love and ingenuity can invent, to make him happy. They rejoice to see, that he seems more and more to understand and appreciate what they say to him, and do for him.

"But the greatest delight is yet to come. He is constantly struggling to make his wants and wishes known, and to convey his thoughts and emotions to those around him, by those various expressions of countenance, and descriptive signs and gestures, which his own spontaneous feelings lead him to employ. His originality and skill in doing this—his talking eye and face—his graphic and beautiful pantomime—his occasional pleasant mimicry—his gladsome satisfaction when he finds that he has made himself understood—his constant and rapid progress in this singular language which nature has taught him, and which is the only one as yet adapted to his insulated condition—the gradual development of his intellectual and moral powers, the greater and greater ease with which the members of the family, he being the teacher and they the pupils in this novel mode of intercourse, find that they can communicate with him—and the increasing store of useful knowledge which he is thus accumulating, all conspire to throw an interest and even charm, over such family scenes, of which those who have not participated in them can form but a faint conception.

"The wind has been kindly tempered to the shorn lamb. The great principle of **compensation** has been effectually at work. Much substantial good has come out of apparent evil, and we feel almost constrained to conclude that one deaf child in such a family, taking into account the spring which is thus imparted to the inventive power of their minds, and the kindest charities of their hearts, with the acquisition by all of a novel, highly poetical, and singular descriptive language, adapted as well to spiritual as to material objects, and bringing kindred souls into a much more close and conscious communion than that of speech can possibly do, is to be regarded rather in the light of a blessing than of a misfortune.

"It would be a grievous misfortune, if one redeeming principle had not been at work, the natural, spontaneous facility with which the deaf child is able to make his thoughts and feelings known to those

around him by the expressions of his countenance and appropriate signs and gestures—and if those around him, especially the mother and the younger members of the family, were not capable of easily understanding this language of the deaf, and of rapidly learning it from him, and being able, in their turn, to use it."

* * *

The above thoughts are from the pen of the Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, written after his retirement as principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf (and Dumb) and published in the very first issue of the **Annals of the Deaf (and Dumb)**, Vol. 1, No. 1, October 1847. In this article Rev. Gallaudet used the term "deaf-mute" which was then common usage of that day. It is interesting to note that over 125 years ago interest was shown in what we now call "preschool" deaf children. The method described by Rev. Gallaudet is in marked contrast with present day reactions of families who suddenly find themselves with a hearing impaired offspring. Nowadays such families will spare no expense in a fruitless search for release from the stigma which they often think has been placed on them.

It would appear to the intelligent, practical minded families who find themselves faced with the problem of what to do for a child who cannot hear, that the best way would be to apply the principles advocated by the Rev. Gallaudet to their own cases. Unfortunately this is not always the case. Despite the fact that present day avenues of communication are far superior to those that existed 125 years ago, the word simply does not get around and families who find themselves with a hearing impaired child are as much at a loss as to what to do as they were long ago.

The acceptance of total communication today goes further to substantiate the wisdom of Rev. Gallaudet's philosophy as expounded in the beginning of this article. It is to be hoped that total communication will not only apply to the years a deaf child spends in school, but in his preschool years as well. After all, every newborn child makes his needs and wants known by signs either visible or vocal.

* * *

"I know it has been maintained, that this natural language of signs, if cultivated in the childhood, and earlier instruction of the deaf, will retard his acquisition of written and printed language; of useful knowledge; and, if he should prove to be capable of acquiring it, (which is far from being the case in

the most numerous instances,) of the ability to articulate intelligibly for the purposes of promiscuous conversation, and to understand, by the eye, what is spoken to him by others. But, on the other hand, this visual language, absolutely essential, in some form or other, to taking successfully the first steps of his education, and needed, in a greater or less degree, through the whole course of it, (if wisely used, and kept subordinate when it ought to be) is an important auxiliary in accomplishing these very objects. It will be used, more or less, by the deaf . . . themselves, **do what you may to prevent it.** It is used, more or less, in the actual process of instruction, sometimes of design, and sometimes involuntarily, by those who, in theory, decry it the most. As I have already said, the only true question concerning its value and use, is that of the extent to which it ought to be employed."

Veteran members of the profession of educating the deaf will, in retrospect, readily agree that the Rev. Gallaudet's prophecies expressed above have proven true. Younger members of the profession should take heed of them and act accordingly.

Let us return to Rev. Gallaudet. "The labor is not small," he concludes in the second part of his article on the natural language of signs (**Annals**, Vol. 1, No. 2, January 1848, pp. 92-93) "indeed, that must be undergone in order to possess these indispensable qualifications of an accomplished instructor of the deaf. . . . To acquire them, the new and inexperienced teacher must consent, carefully and perseveringly, to take lesson after lesson of the older teacher who is proficient in this language; while the older teacher must have the patience to give these lessons. For the language of natural signs is not to be learned from books. It cannot be delineated in pictures, or printed on paper. It must be learned, in a great degree, from the living, looking, acting model. Some of the finest models, for such a purpose, are found among the originators of this language, the deaf . . . The peculiarities of their mind and character, and the genius of that singularly beautiful and impressive language which nature has taught them, should be the constant study of those whose beneficent calling is to elevate them in the scale of intellectual, social, and moral existence; to fit them for usefulness and respectability in this life, and for happiness in that which is to come."

Footnote: The reason for the change of the word "deaf-mute" to "deaf" is simply to conform to present day use, and to help emphasize the fact that the philosophy of America's foremost educator of the deaf over 125 years ago holds true even to this day.

At Home In Rochester: Upstate Manor Proposed

By The REV. ALVIN P. BURNWORTH and TRACY ALAN HURWITZ

In January 1973, the Rochester Civic Association of the Deaf began investigating the exciting possibility of establishing a home and/or nursing home for the aged deaf in Rochester, New York. The particular excitement about this project is the many things that Rochester now has to offer the deaf, young or old. The Rochester School for the Deaf, soon celebrating its 100th anniversary, has long been an instrument for education of the hearing community about the deaf, and it was "home" for 12 years for thousands of people.

More recently the National Technical Institute for the Deaf was established by Public Law 89-36, the first technical college for the deaf in the world. (NTID is an example of "gathering" the deaf rather than "isolating" the deaf. NTID is located on the Rochester Institute of Technology campus and deaf and hearing students share facilities and some of the same classes with the help of interpreters.) NTID offers many exciting possibilities for a home to be located in Rochester. For example, even now NTID has set up a program for students to go out to the different homes for the aged and visit deaf persons living there. Our project would use this program of regular contact of younger persons and older persons.

Because of the Rochester School for the Deaf, Rochester has always had a large deaf community, young and old. Now, with NTID and the excellent work opportunities that Rochester offers more and more younger families have moved into Rochester. These firms not only employ deaf persons but also take added steps to accommodate themselves to the special needs of the deaf, such as Xerox Company which installed two TTYs in the spring, and Kodak which is currently exploring this same possibility. We have a good mixture of young and old in Rochester and are certain that what with the school and college and interested employers the number of young, working age deaf families will continually grow.

This growth of young families in Rochester has resulted in a number of special programs in the community for the deaf. The most notable of these programs was the introduction of ABC's evening news interpreted for the full half hour each week day evening on our educational TV station. This has come about both because of the availability of skilled interpreters from NTID and because of the growing number of deaf persons in the Rochester area. Such a facility will be attractive to elderly deaf who have not had the opportunity to see and understand the TV news programs in manual communication.

Because of the size of our deaf com-

munity there are now three churches that provide religious services especially for the deaf, the Episcopal, the Roman Catholic and the Missouri Synod Lutheran. Several other denominations have begun using interpreters for their religious services. The religious community in Rochester is becoming more and more capable of serving a home for the aged deaf.

All of these programs and services within Rochester have a "snowball" effect, causing more new and different programs and services to begin. Most recently, for example, Mayor Steven May of Rochester welcomed the Empire State Association of the Deaf's biennial meeting in Rochester. In his welcome Mayor May said he is now making plans for interpreting services to be available for deaf citizens to participate in city meetings that would be of interest to the deaf. Mayor May knows more about the deaf community because of our growing visibility. More and more opportunities and offerings continue to arise in Rochester because of the visibility of the deaf community here.

It would be difficult to find a better community than Rochester, New York, for establishing a home and/or nursing home for the aged deaf.

A Housing Committee has been established by the Rochester Civic Association of the Deaf with Tracy Hurwitz as chairman. The committee, made up of seven deaf persons (three elderly, four young) and one hearing person, is now working to establish the need for this project and seeking to find what special features should be included in the home and nursing home. So far it has been decided that the home will consist of two types of apartments. The first, "one bedroom," will have kitchen, living room, bedroom and foyer. The second type, "efficiency," will have a combination living room/bedroom and the other rooms included in the "one bedroom." As in all homes for the aged special features such as carpeted floors, electric kitchens, non-slip surfaces, grab bars, etc., will be included. For the deaf each room will have a flashing door "bell," flashing fire alarm light, closed circuit TV, door answering system, amplified telephone receivers or readily available space for TTY installation, and staff trained in manual communication. It is interesting to note how many of these "special features" for the deaf will also be special interest for the elderly hearing who have deteriorating hearing.

In discussions with the Rochester Housing Authorities the committee always hears the question asked, "Why do the deaf want segregated housing for themselves? No other handicapped group wants to be separated. Why are the deaf any different?" Our response is in two ways. First, we do not propose to build the home for only deaf persons. It is our intention that the home will have up to 50% of the units filled by deaf families or individuals. The other 50% will be filled by hearing. Our second response is that we are not trying to segregate or isolate the aged deaf, but rather trying to congregate/to gather these persons so that they may enjoy the last years of their lives where they may have ease of communication and enjoy the benefits that Rochester now offers. At the present time the aged deaf are put out to homes and nursing homes all around the city, all around the state. And even if there are two deaf in the same home it doesn't mean they see each other. Rev. Alvin Burnworth regularly visits a large Rochester home for the aged where there are several deaf persons located on different floors, different wings, of the building. Each person is isolated from the others. Each is in a room filled with hearing persons, and they are not taken to see each other. Consequently each of these individuals is living the last years of his life in virtual isolation because the hearing have not learned total communication and the deaf cannot get more than a few words by speechreading, especially elderly deaf whose eyesight is naturally declining. We are attempting to set up the home in an area of Rochester that is served by two bus lines. The proposed site is about one mile from the center of the city where there is a relatively new shopping mall and major department stores. It is in walking distance from one of Rochester's large hospitals.

We understand our project as an attempt to go the middle road between the extremes of 1) just integrating the aged deaf among aged hearing, such as the situation in homes for the aged and nursing homes now and 2) the opposite extreme of completely segregating the aged deaf from the hearing community. The ready and easy access to the facilities of the hearing community, the benefits of the town of Rochester for the deaf and living together with aged hearing is the way of this middle road.

The Rochester Civic Association of the Deaf had temporarily named this project, "Upstate Manor." Our architect for the project is Richard Stevens of Rochester and our lawyer/developer is Dr. Lorraine Miller, who was the developer of Tayna Towers in New York City. It will

The Rev. Alvin P. Burnworth is the Missionary to the Deaf, Protestant Episcopal, Diocese of Rochester and Western New York.

Tracy A. Hurwitz is the Chairman of Facilities for Senior Citizens Advisory Committee, Rochester Civic Association of the Deaf.



Architect's sketch of the proposed Upstate Manor in Rochester, N.Y.

be a middle income project with state assistance under the Mitchell-Lama Law.

The committee is convinced of the desirability of Rochester as the site for the project, and we are confident that this "middle road" between "integration" and "segregation" is the way for aged to feel at home in Rochester. Should it happen that we do not find a large enough response for this project at the present time we will postpone building a separate home and establish a residence in part of

an existing home in Rochester. Upstate Manor would then follow in a few years. But all the machinery for setting up this home is now ready, the sponsoring organization, the land, the architect, the lawyer/developer. All that we are waiting on is the response of the people who want such facilities. Such persons should contact, Mr. E. Marshall Wick, National Technical Institute for the Deaf, 1 Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, New York 14623.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

Is somebody trying to do away with the cherished finger alphabet? Or rather have less use for it?

Then why hand signs for "is," "am," "are," "was," etc., etc.? If for school work only, why not the proper English words on fingers that would carry better impression on the mind than the new-fangled signs that incline to cause the English words to recede in the mind and the signs to supersede them. Aren't the words small enough for ease of use in hand spelling?

Also, as the late honored Dr. Peet, expert and exponent in the sign language, would say, if she were alive today, in hand signs the less the fingers on the mouth, the less dirt the fingers would convey to the mouth. She was that fastidious.

In "How are you?", "I am fine," "He was here," etc., the verbs are simple and small enough to spell out, and do not require second thoughts you need to make to give the new signs. The English spell-

ing very properly takes care of that, and carries the proper word (not sign) in the back of your head.

You'd argue the children say in signs, "I sick," "He bad boy," etc. Why insist on "am" or "is," or whatever the case may be, in signs, when you can instill the proper verb, the proper word—and not the new sign? Give the child the English for it.

Some people use the equivalent of "sure," for those verbs noted. This is where correction should be made—not with signs coming up, one for "is," one for "am," etc. When I had my class in signs a few years ago, I insisted on spelling "is," "am," "are," etc. When one recites in song, I have no objection to "sure." This isn't a day-to-day occurrence, so does not murder the English.

The educator's first thought, first duty for that matter, is proper communication, proper English, proper channel to achieve clear communication. I do not believe the new signs for "am," "is," "are" improve the method.

Toivo Lindholm

Riverside, Calif.

Program Of Services For Disadvantaged Students Begun At Gallaudet College

Gallaudet College has been awarded \$40,000 for the first year of a three-year grant by the Bureau of Higher Education to fund a new program of special services for disadvantaged students.

Purpose of the program is two-fold: First, to provide support services of tutoring, counseling and near-peer advising to those "high risk" (economically or culturally disadvantaged) deaf students who have been accepted as undergraduates at Gallaudet, and, secondly, (since all deaf students are "disadvantaged" compared to their hearing peers) to provide interpreting and/or note-taking services to any Gallaudet student who wishes to take additional course-work or pursue advanced or professional training at one of the member colleges or universities in the Washington Consortium.

This is the first program of its kind in the nation directly involving hearing handicapped persons. The program will be administered by the Counseling and Placement Center at Gallaudet and its offices will be housed in the lower level of the Counseling Center.

Heading up the new program will be Ms. Diane Smith, a 1969 graduate of Howard University who received her B.S. degree with a major in psychology. Ms. Smith has taught at the Gov. Morhead School for the Deaf and Blind (a special class for slow learners and mentally retarded children) and at the North Carolina School for the Deaf. Her most recent position was that of an evaluator trainee at Davis Memorial Goodwill Industries. Ms. Smith will, at the same time she begins this new position, be completing work on her master's degree in counseling at Gallaudet's Graduate School.

Administrative Changes Made In Schools For The Deaf

Among the more recent administrative changes in state schools for the deaf in the United States are the following:

South Dakota: John Hudson is the new superintendent of the South Dakota School for the Deaf as successor to A. S. Myklebust, who retired. Mr. Hudson was principal of the Kentucky School for the Deaf last year after having taught in the Tennessee and Louisiana State Schools for the Deaf.

Tennessee: Rev. William E. Davis succeeded Dr. W. Lloyd Graunke, who left to take a position with East Tennessee State University.

Georgia: James Whitworth became superintendent upon the retirement of John L. Caple.

Kentucky: Two deaf educators were appointed in September to administrative positions. Jerome Freeman is in the new position of assistant superintendent. Harvey Corson has taken over as principal.

Michigan: Bert Poss, another deaf educator, is now assistant superintendent-dean of the state school in Flint.



OPENING CEREMONIES IN MALMO, SWEDEN—Art Kruger led the largest USA delegation ever sent overseas during the parade of nations at the opening of the XII World Games for the Deaf. The USA contingent made a big impression with their parade apparel. The men wore navy blue blazers with USA-WGD patches, white pants with narrow blue stripes, red ties and white hats with blue bands. The women wore navy blue blazers with USA-WGD patches, white wrap-around skirts, red sleeveless shell type shirts and white feminine tennis type hats with red, white and blue bands.

The Malmö Story:

It's Official Now: USA Wins World Games

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

7350 Hampton Avenue #303, West Hollywood, California 90046

To the 1,190 men and women who gathered in the beautiful city of Malmö, Sweden, their memories were more than a recitation of success in their sports specialties. One of the fondest memories of a participant in the World Games for the Deaf was the spirit of fellowship that prevailed in the Baltiska Hallen in the Malmö Sports Center (Baltic Hall in English).

There was nothing mysterious about the commotion in the Hallen. This was the common meeting ground for personnel representing 32 nations. It was here that the athletes relaxed, prepared psychologically for competition, sought out old friends they had met on other fields, acquired new friends and had the pleasure of "doing their own thing" while thousands of the world's deaf fans gathered to ogle the world's greatest deaf athletes.

Besides the Baltiska Hallen, the Malmö Sports Center comprises Ice Stadium, two Training Halls, Baltic Bowling Hall, stores and catering facilities, competition and practice courts for tennis and Malmö Stadium and all outdoor facilities.

The Sports Center is only a five-minute walk from Pireus Hotel, where athletes and officials from the United States, West Germany and Italy resided during the World Games.

We all were very much impressed with the Malmö Stadium. It is reminiscent of a half shell, with its lower perimeter towards the Pildamm Park. This somewhat unusual configuration is the result of concentrating the bulk of the spectator accommodation, on both seating and standing sides, near the center of the longer sides of the pitch; and of the seating stand being considerably higher than the standing tiers. Major sports arenas are often huge concrete affairs, constituting an ugly blemish on the city scape. By contrast, the graceful profile of the Malmö Stadium merges smoothly with its surroundings.

Malmö Stadium can accommodate 31,000 spectators, including 18,000 standing on three sides and 13,000 seated on the south side. Of the later 5,500 are under cover.

The seating stands also incorporate press and special guest enclosures and boxes for radio and television. Under the stands there is a sports hall about 100x35 feet. At the ground level, under the promenade deck, are changing rooms, stores, offices and club rooms, plant rooms, etc. Another hall, measuring about 250x35 feet, is built-in under the seating tiers. This hall is used in winter for ath-

letic training but is also available for target shooting.

The Stadium is illuminated by floodlights on four concrete towers. And in 1973 the Stadium installed an electronic information board, which was used for the first time when the XII World Games for the Deaf took place.

In this unusual stadium opening and closing ceremonies of the 12th edition of the World Games for the Deaf, as well as all track and field contests and the championship soccer game, took place.

* * *

The United States won the final gold medal of the World Games Saturday afternoon, July 28, 1973, the 1,600-meter relay, and the games closed with formal ceremonies before a crowd of about 15,000 at the Malmö Stadium. The gold medal was the 29th for USA, and its 82nd overall. This total enabled the United States to win the championship of the Malmö Games.

The Soviet Union finished a close second in its accumulation of gold with 26, but only had 47 all told. Italy was a distant third with 10 gold and 21 overall.

The United States as usual brought a very young team compared with others, but this was the first world title for the

Americans since the Russians participated in the world meet for the first time and the United States brought its first large-scale representation in 1957 at Milan, Italy.

Germany won the Milan Games with 14 gold medals . . . compared with 13 for Russia, 13 for Italy, 10 for Hungary and 7 for USA.

Russia captured the Helsinki Games in 1961 with a total of 33 gold medals (16 of them in gymnastics and 10 in wrestling). USA was second with 14 gold medals, while Germany was third with 13. Russia won 66 medals overall, and USA had 37 total medals.

Eight years ago at Washington, D.C., the United States wound up with 56 medals, while Russia finished second with 53 total medals. This was correct although it was erroneously recorded that both USA and Russia were tied with 53 each. However, in precious gold medals, the Russian outfit finished far in front with 29 first places, compared with 12 each by USA and Italy.

And four years ago, USA won 68 medals overall, but still finished behind USSR which had 98 including 36 in gymnastics alone, with 40 gold awards against the Americans' 22.

But at the 12th World Games in Malmo, Sweden, a progressive city of 150,000, the United States beat the Russians—and everybody else—for its initial first-place

finish in the history of the games which began in Paris, France, in 1924.

The United States also had 21 silver and 32 bronze medals, and received 49 diplomas for fourth, fifth and sixth places . . . 19 fourth, 15 fifth and 15 sixth.

Elsewhere in this sports section is the medals summary of the XII World Games for the Deaf.

Host Sweden entered an 85-member team for the games. The biggest contingent was the 143 Americans, including 45 women. Italy was next with 90 athletes, and West Germany, 73. Russia brought only 57 competitors in track and field, wrestling and soccer.

Competitors ranged from a 12-year-old female swimmer, Kane, from Great Britain and teenage swimmers and tracksters from the United States to a 63-year-old grandfather, Leroy L. Duning, USA's table tennis performer.

The Olympic-style games featured 11 events, with the main attention focusing on Ron Rice, a powerful 17-year-old free-style whiz from Warren, Mich., who was expected to win five gold medals and set seven global marks.

The events were spread over 15 locations, from track and field in the Malmo Stadium, a five-minute walk from Pireus Hotel, to cycling in Oxie, a 30-minute bus ride from the hotel.

Gymnastics and diving for both men and women, water polo and the 50,000-

meter walk for men, and field handball and basketball for women were omitted from the Malmo Games due to the lack of required five nations for men and three nations for women.

INDIVIDUALLY, the USA athletes collected a total of 125 medals: 58 gold, 35 silver, 32 bronze; and 65 diplomas: 29 fourth place, 17 fifth, 19 sixth. And they set a total of 20 World Deaf records and 41 American Deaf standards in both track and field and swimming.

Four years ago, the Americans earned 110 individual medals overall, and eight years ago, the USA youngsters won 87 total individual medals.

Bond Sets 400, 800 Global Marks; Henes Repeats As Discus Champion

The men's track and field events continued to be a duel between the United States and Russia since they met for the first time in 1957.

With such stars as Gary Washington of Denver, Colo.; Leo Bond III of St. Paul, Minn.; John Klaus of Spokane, Wash., and Tony Spiecker of Miami, Fla., the USA won both the relays with comparable ease and were content to better only the American records in these events. They did 42.2 in the 400-meter relay, and 3:17.1 in the 1,600-meter relay. The global marks are 42.1 and 3:16.6 respectively, both set by USSR in 1969 at the Belgrade Games.

In all, the United States out-medaled



USA WOMEN'S SQUAD—This fine USA women's track and field team competed in the World Games. They were very young, from 15 to 21, but they helped the United States cop the championship in track and field of both men and women for the first time in the history of the World Games for the Deaf. Individually, they reaped a total of 14 medals (2 gold, 5 silver and 7 bronze). The proud wearers of the red, white and blue shields and their hometowns, from left to right: Front row—Ophelia Henry (Harvard, Tex.), Remonia Fowler (Fayetteville, Tenn.), Bobbie Scurlock (Coffeyville, Miss.), Julie Olney (Swarth Creek, Mich.), Suzy Barker (Lubbock, Tex.), Gloria Bennett (Biloxi, Miss.), Dot Rosemon (Kirbyville, Tex.), Laurene Simms (Indianapolis, Ind.) and Mirna Castrejon (Portland, Ore.). Middle row—Ruth McLennon (West Hartford, Conn.), Cheryl Pivorunas (Manchester, N.H.), Louise Hudson (St. Augustine, Fla.), Glenna Stephens (Carmichael, Calif.), Ann Reifel (Anderson, Ind.), Gwendolyn Jones (Dallas, Tex.), Patricia Poythress (Birmingham, Ala.), Camila Lange (St. Augustine, Fla.), Heidi Zimmer (Fullerton, Calif.) and Therese Pohl (DeWitt, Mich.). Back row—Ken Norton, Tom Berg, Frank Costello, Jr., Ron Mitchell, David Wilding, Ruth Seeger (Austin, Tex.), Lou Pennella and Jim Cooney (all coaches).



FINEST USA MEN'S TRACK AND FIELD TEAM EVER—Individually, the USA athletes collected a total of 31 medals (14 gold, 8 silver and 9 bronze) and set 4 global marks and 14 new American records. Those making up the USA Malmö '73 squad and their hometowns, from left to right: Front row—Ken Norton (coach, Concord, Calif.), Herman Buckman (Jacksonville, Fla.), E. John Hunter, Jr. (Idaho Falls, Ida.), Robert Green (East Meadow, N.Y.), Myron Greenstone (Van Nuys, Calif.), Ken Landrus (Vancouver, Wash.), Richard Bowman (Morganton, N.C.), Mark Dean, Jr. (New Albany, Ind.), Leonard Hall (Olathe, Kans.), Steven Heffley (Baffle Ground, Ind.), Tony Spiecker (Miami, Fla.), Lou Pennella (coach, Williamsburg, N.Y.). Second row—Ron Mitchell (coach, Faribault, Minn.), David Thompson (Walnut Creek, N.Y.), Dean Dunlavey (Hamburg, N.Y.), Leo Bond III (St. Paul, Minn.), John Klaus (Spokane, Wash.), Richard Carrus (Dunkirk, N.Y.), John Och (Shelton, Wash.), T. Scott Huston, Jr. (Cincinnati, Ohio), Ralph Newberry (Fresh Meadows, N.Y.), George Blakely (Charlotte, N.C.), David Howard (Noel, Mo.), Howard Gorrell (Alexandria, Va.), Jim Cooney (coach, Providence, R.I.). Third row—Frank Costello, Jr. (coach, Greenbelt, Md.), Robert Scheffel (Halsey, Ore.), Donald Suttton (Limon, Colo.), Tom Henes (Riverside, Calif.), Craig Healy (Foster City, Calif.), Stanley Mals (Miami, Fla.), Edward Klimaszewski (Providence, R.I.), Johnny Samuels (Gainesville, Fla.), Charles Holmes (Niagara Falls, N.Y.), Willie Poplar (Knoxville, Tenn.), David Wilding (coach, Gooding, Ida.). Fourth row—Tom Berg (coach, College Park, Md.), Michael Dunham (Mount Dora, Fla.), Hardy Jones (St. Louis, Mo.), Albert Dial, Jr. (Mentor, Ohio), Harold Foster (Washington, D.C.), Gary Washington (Denver, Colo.), Charles Lamothe (Providence, R.I.), Robert McMahon (Daytona Beach, Fla.), Tony Strakaluse (Cranston, R.I.), Chris Biatto (Buffalo, N.Y.), Robert Backofen (Rockville, Conn.), Pat Ber-rigan (Baldwinsville, N.Y.), Steve McCalley (Boise, Ida.) and Robert DeCosta (Barrington, R.I.). (Larry Kent of Oxon Hill, Md., not in picture.)

the Soviet Union, 25 to 15, in men's track which saw 11 global records being shattered. The Americans set world marks in the 200-meter dash, the 400-meter dash, the 800-meter run, and the high jump. The Russians bettered world standards in the 100-meter dash, the 10,000-meter run and the 25-kilometer run on road. Other global marks set were the shot put by a husky Swede, the 1,500-meter run by a Finn and both the 3,000-meter steeplechase and the 5,000-meter run by a newcomer from East Germany.

The Americans showed much improvement in all five distance races, breaking American records in all of them and placed second and third in the steeplechase for the first time in the history of the Games.

It is interesting to note that world records were broken in all running events from 100 meters to 25 kilometers. This never happened in one WGD before.

Valery Lukash, 23-year-old veteran who was eliminated in the semifinals of the 100-meter dash at the Belgrade Games four years ago when he was beaten at the tape by Edward Wright of USA, set the world record in the semifinals of the Malmö Games when he did 10.6, erasing Wright's global mark of 10.7 set in 1965. **Then Lukash became the first Soviet runner to win a WGD sprint gold medal in the finals in 10.7.** He is a strong, smooth sprinter and there was no doubt that when he tossed up his hands as he crossed the finish line he was clearly the best in the six-man field. Gary Washington was second in 10.8.

Lukash claimed he was scientifically

trained by Valery Borzov who won both sprint events at the Munich Olympics.

Then in the semifinals of the 200-meter dash, Lukash set another world record when he did 21.6. Gary Washington also bettered the global standard of 21.9 when he did 21.7 in another heat of the semifinals. And Gert Pollakowski, 29-year-old veteran from East Germany, won his heat in the semifinals in 22.1.

Those who did not attend the Malmö Games missed one of the most competitive races of all time. Unexpectedly, it was in the 200-meter finals. We can't get over it yet. Neither can the 15,000 who were there. It was something to remember.

Russia's Lukash was the favorite. He had appeared to have the race won handily when it was 100 feet from the finish line. But suddenly Gary Washington, who is 18 years old, put on a great kick and there were three of them, Lukash, Washington and Pollakowski, going down the stretch fighting every inch of the last 50 feet.

Talk about courage—all three of them had it. It was a classic. Somehow Washington won and set a world record in 21.3. Pollakowski was second in 21.4 and Lukash third in 21.6. John Klaus was fourth in 21.8. All four competitors broke the global mark of 21.9.

After this memorable race, Washington kept saying, "I still couldn't believe I did run the 200 in 21.3!"

And Lukash's dream of becoming the sixth man in history to win a sprint double in the World Games was shattered. L. Fruerlund of Denmark did it in 1931,

K. G. Astrom of Sweden in 1939, R. Cantrelle of France in 1949, Jim Davis of USA in 1965 and Jozsef Foldessy of Hungary in 1969.

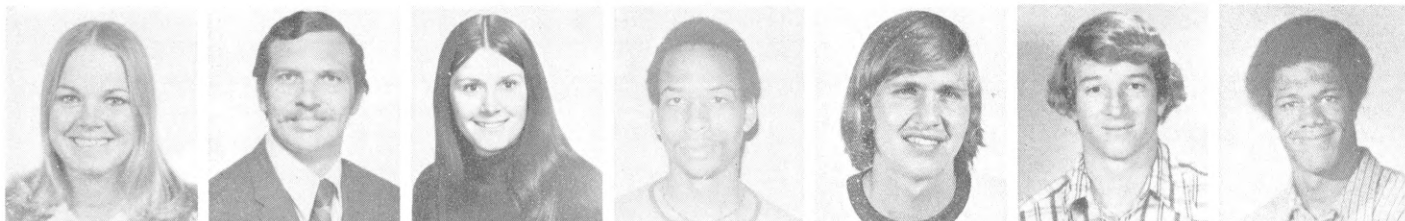
Leo Bond III left no doubt that he is the world's No. 1 800-meter runner when he won this event in 1:53.2 for a new world record. He easily defeated two top runners in Van Mulders, a newcomer from Belgium, and Tino Karvonen, a 25-year-old veteran from Finland.

Another thrilling race was recorded in the 400-meter finals. Leo Bond, running as a strong favorite, was a beaten youngster in the final turn. He appeared to have the race won handily when suddenly he seemed to run out of gas. Pollakowski, who was beaten by Bond in the semifinals, was ahead of Bond in the last 100 yards. It looked as though Bond had had it but he just wouldn't give up. He ran like a horse and drew even, then pulled inches ahead. We don't know how he managed it and he doesn't either.

Leo said he got scared and panicky and asked of himself, "Where am I going to get it?" He thought he was beaten. When you're pooped out like he was you usually are dead.

Suddenly there were Bond and Pollakowski going down the stretch fighting every inch of the last 25 yards. Bond was first and Pollakowski second in a photo finish, both setting a world mark in 47.5.

Bond, a tall, lean, 19-year-old senior at the Minnesota School for the Deaf at Faribault, now joined the legendary M. Riedinger of France, B. Baath of Sweden and Leonid Djourouk of Russia as the only



USA GOLD MEDALISTS IN TRACK AND FIELD—Left to right: Suzy Barker (100-meter hurdles), Tom Henes (discus), Julie Olney (javelin), Leo Bond III (400-meter dash, 800-meter run and two relays), John Klaus (two relays), Tony Spiecker (two relays) and Gary Washington (200-meter dash and two relays).

men to win the 400-800 double. Riedinger did it in 1924, Baath in 1939 and Djourouk in 1965.

Gary Washington won his heat in the preliminary 400-meter dash in 51.2, but scratched himself in the semifinals so as to save his energy for the two relay events, and also enable John Klaus to get a medal in the 400 finals. John did it for third place in 49.0.

Bond first set the global marks of both 400 and 800 during the tune-up meet at Gallaudet College a few days prior to departure for Malmo when he did the 400 in 47.6 and the 800 in 1:53.5. And these marks were no fluke as he bettered his own global records at Malmo.

The 1,500 went to Tino Karvonen of Finland, who raced a strong last lap and withstood the challenge of the Belgian, Van Mulders, to win in a world-record-setting time of 3:54.6. Steve McCalley of Boise, Idaho, placed fourth in 3:58.1 which was better than the current American record of 3:59.4 set by Stanley Mals of Miami, Fla., who won a gold medal at the Belgrade Games four years ago.

Zapfe of East Germany and Nikolai Vasiliev of Russia were double winners in the distance races.

The East Germany youth smashed the 5,000-meter record with a remarkable time of 14:42.2 which bettered the 11-year-old global mark of 14:55.6 set by Reider Brenden of Norway. That was in 1961. Then Zapfe eclipsed another world standard when he won the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 9:15.8.

Vasiliev, a 29-year-old veteran who was second in the 10,000-meter run at Belgrade four years ago, finally won this event in 30:35.0 as he pulled teammate Klshini with him under the world record of 31:17.0 by the Finn, Pauli Savolainen, who was fourth. Vasiliev also shattered Savolainen's other global mark by more than one minute when he won the 25 kilometer run in 1:21:21.0.

We were particularly elated with the performances of our youngsters in the distance runs. E. John Hunter, Jr., of Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Donald Sutton of Limon, Colo., placed second and third in the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 9:23.6 and 9:39.4 respectively and these marks bettered Sutton's American record of 9:54.2 set in 1961 at Yugoslavia. Hunter also rewrote another American standard when he placed fourth in the 5,000-meter run in a very good time of 15:16.6. McCalley besides his new American mark in the metric mile also broke another American record when he placed sixth in the 10,000-

meter run in an excellent time of 32:09.6, and Steve Kugel's 16-year-old record of 33:03.8 was finally erased. And Bob Backofen of Rockville, Conn., surprised us when he took fifth place in the 25-kilometer run in 1:27:50.0 for a new American standard.

Tom Henes of Riverside, Calif., Olag Garberg of Norway, Viktor Bogdanov of Russia, Bo-Goran Wilhelm Henriksson of Sweden and Vyacheslav Skomorkhov of Russia retained their titles in their specialties. They all were veterans of WGD competitions as Henes is 30 years old; Garberg, 34; Bogdanov, 29; Henriksson, 27, and Skomorkhov, 33.

Henes took the discus with a heave of 152 feet 7¼ inches, missing his own global mark by at least one foot, with teammate 17-year-old Ed Klimaszewski of Providence, R.I., second.

Garberg won the hammer throw for the third consecutive time when he did 154 feet 1½ inches which is far below his global mark of 184 feet 7 inches set last year. He took this event on just one toss as all of his other throws were fouled. Tony Strakaluse, another 17-year-old youngster from Rhode Island, was a close second with 153 feet, 11 inches.

Bogdanov was again tops in the pentathlon when he took the five events with 3,194 points.

Henriksson again broke his own global record when he did 55 feet ¾ inches. Willie Poplar of Knoxville, Tenn., was second at 48 feet 4 inches, tying American standard, and Johnny Samuels of Gainesville, Fla., third, 47 feet ½ inch. Incidentally all three finished 1-2-3 at the Belgrade Games in 1969. This was the second time that happened, as Mighty Joe Russell of Sardis, Miss., Olavi Kaisanlahi of Finland and Sammy Oates of Austin, Texas, were 1-2-3 in the shot put two times in 1957 and 1961.

Skomorkhov as expected won both hurdle events easily because he is a world class hurdler among hearing athletes. He competed for Russia in the 1968 Mexico City Olympics and placed fifth in the 400-meter hurdle finals, and he was European champion in the 400-meter hurdles in 1971. He also on several occasions took part in the annual USA-USSR dual meets. At Malmo Skomorkhov took the 110-meter hurdles in an impressive 14.7 and the 400-meter hurdles in 52.9. Dean Dunlavy, a slender 20-year-old New Yorker and now a student at NTID, placed second in both hurdle events—15.5 in the 110 and 55.2 in the 400, both tying American standards. Ken Landus of Vancouver, Wash., was third in the 110 in 15.7, while

Albert Dial, Jr., of Mentor, Ohio, captured third place in the 400 in 56.4.

A special niche is reserved for Harold Foster. The Washington, D.C., resident and a graduate of the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley and Gallaudet College finally realized his ambition to win a gold medal in the high jump, and he rewrote his own global record when he did at 201 meters (6 feet 7 inches). He won because he was concentrating on this event only.

And not to be overlooked was Herman Buckman of Jacksonville, Fla., now a senior at Gallaudet College, who became the first American ever to get a medal in the triple jump when he placed third at 44 feet ¾ inches. Eero Markus Sarrikowski, 26-year-old veteran from Finland, won this event at 49 feet 10¼ inches.

The United States had a number of successes and a few disappointments.

The expected elimination of the 19-year-old record in the javelin never materialized. Craig Healy of Foster City, Calif., a Clarke School for the Deaf product and now a junior at the California State University at Northridge, had been training for this for two years and was expected to break the 212-foot global record of R. Oman of Sweden set in 1954, but he did only 198 feet 8¼ inches in the finals, good for a silver medal, even though he led the qualifiers at 206 feet ¼ inches. Wennerstrom of Norway was the winner at 202 feet 5 inches. John Och of Sheldon, Wash., (he's 17) was a surprise third at 180 feet 6¼ inches, while Howie Gorrell of Alexandria, Va., who works for the National Republican Committee as a statistician, was fourth at 179 feet 11 inches.

The United States again was shut out in the long jump as at the Milan, Helsinki and Belgrade Games. Only in 1965 at the Washington, D.C., Games, were Uncle Sam's kids able to win two medals in the long jump when Al Couthen, then a senior at Gallaudet College and now athletic coach at the American School for the Deaf at West Hartford, Conn., broad-jumped 22 feet 4½ inches for a gold medal, and his teammate Ken Pedersen, who was 17 years old that time, took third place at 21 feet 6 inches. The best showing by the American in the long jump at the Malmo Games was Pat Berrigan of Baldwinsville, N.Y., who placed fifth at 20 feet 11 inches.

Viktor Bogdanov of Russia won the long jump at 22 feet 10¼ inches. He did this on his last leap to defeat his rival from Finland, Vesa Juhani Hannu, who

was second at 22 feet 10¼ inches. Four years ago at Belgrade, Hannu set a new global mark when he did 23 feet 5¼ inches, and Bogdanov placed second at 23 feet ¾ inch. And two years ago in 1971 Hannu broke his own world standard when he leaped 23 feet 9½ inches, a record that still stands.

And Myron Greenstone of Van Nuys, Calif., and a recent graduate of Gallaudet College, was a mystery. Actually he is no distance runner and has always lacked the necessary stamina to run three hard 880's one after the other. Yet he made the finals in the 800-meter run and placed fifth in 1:59.0. Hard work and discipline were the reasons for Myron's surprising showing at Malmo. His most enthusiastic boosters are his parents. His father is general chairman of the forthcoming AAAD National Basketball Tournament which will take place in Los Angeles next year. He said he would be most happy if Myron would make the finals and naturally he was "shocked."

In the pole vault, T. Scott Huston III of Cincinnati, Ohio, Chaumard of France and David Thompson of Walnut Creek, Calif., were tied for first place at an unexciting height of 12 feet 5½ inches, but the judges awarded the gold to Huston, the silver to Chaumard and the bronze to Thompson.

The medal standings in men's track and field:

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Tot.
United States	8	8	9	25
Russia	7	5	3	15
East Germany	2	3	1	6
Finland	2	2	2	6
Poland	1	0	5	6
Norway	2	0	0	2
France	0	1	1	2
Belgium	0	2	0	2
Sweden	1	0	0	1
Bulgaria	0	1	0	1
Denmark	0	1	0	1
Italy	0	0	1	1
Switzerland	0	0	1	1
	23	23	23	69

New World Deaf Records: 11 (USA 4, Russia 3, East Germany 2, Sweden 1, Finland 1)

New American Deaf Records—14.

Complete results of men's track and field:

MEN'S TRACK AND FIELD

100 Meters (Heats)

Heat One: 1) Suldin (Russia), 11.1; 2) Nikelewski (West Germany), 11.4; 3) Vandendriessche (Belgium), 11.5.
Heat Two: 1) Landais (France), 11.3; 2) Sidoli (Italy), 11.5; 3) Kviltvaer (Norway), 11.6.
Heat Three: 1) Dick Bowman (USA), 11.5; 2) Bucher (West Germany), 11.8; 3) Thibedore (France), 11.8.
Heat Four: 1) Gary Washington (USA), 11.0; 2) Krawsz (Poland), 11.3; 3) Gallerani (Italy), 11.6.
Heat Five: 1) Lukash (Russia), 10.8; Hardy Jones (USA), 11.2; 3) Zybelle (East Germany), 11.3.

100 Meters (Semifinals)

Heat One: 1) Lukash (Russia), 10.6 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Bowman (USA), 11.3; 3) Vandendriessche (Belgium), 11.3.
Heat Two: 1) Landais (France), 11.2; Krawsz (Poland), 11.3; Suldin (Russia), 11.3.
(Jones was fourth in 11.4 and eliminated.)
Heat Three: 1) Washington (USA), 10.8; 2) Zybelle (East Germany), 11.1; 3) Mikelewski (West Germany), 11.3.

100 Meters (Finals)

1) Lukash (Russia), 10.7; 2) Washington (USA), 10.8; 3) Zybelle (East Germany), 11.1; 4) Landais (France), 11.1; 5) Krawsz (Poland), 11.1; 6) Bowman (USA), 11.4.



SMILE TELLS STORY—Harold Foster of Washington, D. C., finally achieved his ambition of winning a World Games for the Deaf gold medal. The 150 is his number and the 2.01 meters is equivalent to 6 feet, 7 inches which he did in the high jump for a new world record. Vassilev of Bulgaria was second with 6 feet, 4¾ inches, while Charles Holmes of Niagara Falls, N. Y., took third with 6 feet, 2¾ inches.

200 Meters (Heats)

Heat One: 1) Lukash (Russia), 22.2; 2) Zybelle (East Germany), 22.7; 3) Sidoli (Italy), 24.1.
Heat Two: 1) Pollakowski (East Germany), 23.1; 2) Landais (France), 23.3; 3) Eagling (Great Britain), 23.8.
Heat Three: 1) Gary Washington (USA), 22.5; 2) Bucher (West Germany), 23.8; 3) Fletcher (Canada), 24.0.
Heat Four: 1) Krawsz (Poland), 2) Hannu (Finland), 23.5; 3) Bayer (West Germany), 23.9.
Heat Five: 1) Tony Spiecker (USA), 22.5; 2) Suldin (Russia), 22.6; 3) Ratti (Italy), 23.8.
Heat Six: 1) John Klaus (USA), 22.6; 2) Gallerani (Italy), 23.7; 3) Kviltvaer (Norway), 23.9.

200 Meters (Semifinals)

Heat One: 1) Pollakowski (East Germany), 22.1; 2) Spiecker (USA), 22.5; 3) Hannu (Finland), 23.3.
Heat Two: 1) Lukash (Russia), 21.6 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Klaus (USA), 22.1; 3) Zybelle (East Germany), 22.6.
Heat Three: 1) Washington (USA), 21.7; 2) Suldin (Russia), 22.4; 3) Landais (France), 22.4. (Krawsz of Poland was fourth in 22.4 and eliminated.)

200 Meters (Finals)

1) Washington (USA), 21.3 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Pollakowski (East Germany), 21.4; 3) Lukash (Russia), 21.6; 4) Klaus (USA), 21.8; 5) Spiecker (USA), 22.0. (Suldin of Russia scratched.)

400 Meters (Heats)

Heat One: 1) Pollakowski (East Germany), 52.8; 2) Sivervall (Sweden), 52.9; 3) Slimani (France), 55.0.
Heat Two: 1) Leo Bond III (USA), 50.4; 2) Le Coroller (France), 53.6; 3) Fletcher (Canada), 53.8.
Heat Three: 1) John Klaus (USA), 51.0; 2) Nikonov (Russia), 52.1; 3) Heilmann (West Germany), 53.8.
Heat Four: 1) Gary Washington (USA), 51.2; 2) Heath (Great Britain), 51.8; 3) Kowalski (Poland), 54.5.

400 Meters (Semifinals)

Heat One: 1) Bond (USA), 49.0; 2) Pollakowski (East Germany), 49.6; 3) Heath (Great Britain), 50.1.
Heat Two: 1) Klaus (USA), 51.4; 2) Sivervall (Sweden), 52.5; 3) Kowalski (Poland), 53.2. Washington was scratched so as to save his energy for two relay events.)

400 Meters (Finals)

1) Bond (USA), 47.5; (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Pollakowski (East Germany), 47.5; 3) Klaus (USA), 49.0; 4) Heath (Great Britain), 50.4; 5) Sivervall (Sweden), 52.4; 6) Kowalski (Poland), 53.4.

800 Meters (Heats)

Heat One: 1) Wojcik (Poland), 2:01.6; 2) Myron Greenstone (USA), 2:01.8; 3) Pekkala (Finland), 2:02.4; 4) Nilsson (Sweden), 2:02.4.
Heat Two: 1) Leo Bond III (USA), 2:00.5; 2) Heath (Great Britain), 2:01.6; 3) Kowalski (Poland), 2:01.7; 4) Defer (France), 2:02.2.
Heat Three: 1) Van Mulders (Belgium), 1:58.8; 2) Karvonen (Finland), 1:59.5; 2) Zuhke (East Germany), 1:59.9; 4) Sivervall (Sweden), 2:00.0. (Mike Dunham of USA was fifth and was eliminated, 2:00.0.)

800 Meters (Semifinals)

Heat One: 1) Bond (USA), 1:56.4; 2) Karvonen (Finland), 1:57.6; 3) Wojcik (Poland), 1:57.8. (Zuhke of East Germany was fourth in 1:59.4 and eliminated.)
Heat Two: 1) Van Mulders (Belgium), 1:57.9; 2) Greenstone (USA), 2:00.1; 3) Kowalski (Poland), 2:00.6.

800 Meters (Finals)

1) Bond (USA), 1:53.2 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Van Mulders (Belgium), 1:54.4; 3) Karvonen (Finland), 1:55.2; 4) Wojcik (Poland), 1:58.7; 5) Greenstone (USA), 1:59.0; 6) Kowalski (Poland), 1:59.5.

1,500 Meters (Finals)

1) Karvonen (Finland), 3:54.6 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Van Mulders (Belgium), 3:56.3; 3) Kulakov (Russia), 3:56.6; 4) Steve McCalley (USA), 3:58.1 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD); 5) Pekkala (Finland), 3:59.8; 6) Wrobel (Poland), 4:04.3. (David Howard of USA and Steven Heffley of USA were 9th and 10th respectively in 4:11.9 and 4:14.9.)

5,000 Meters (Finals)

1) Zapfe (East Germany), 14:42.2 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Kulakov (Russia), 14:50.2 (also bettered World Record); 3) Wrobel (Poland), 15:03.8; 4) E. John Hunter, Jr., 15:16.6 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD); 5) Mochel (France), 15:20.4; 6) Hokka (Finland), 15:29.4. (Donald Sutton of USA was ninth in 15:39.0, and Leonard Hall of USA tenth in 15:39.0.)

10,000 Meters (Finals)

1) Vasiliev (Russia), 30:35.0 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Klislin (Russia), 30:40.2 (also bettered World Record); 3) Wrobel (Poland), 31:19.2; 4) Savolainen (Finland), 31:27.4; 5) Kulakov (Russia), 32:04.0; 6) Steve McCalley (USA), 32:09.6 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD). (Bob Backofen of USA finished ninth in 33:40.6.)

25 Kilometer Run (Finals)

1) Vasiliev (Russia), 1:21:21 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Klislin (Russia), 1:22:35 (also bettered World Record); 3) Zoppi (Italy), 1:24:04; 4) Saarikoski (Finland), 1:27:17; 5) Bob Backofen (USA), 1:27:50 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD); 6) O'Grady (Ireland), 1:32:10.

3,000 Meters Steeplechase (Finals)

1) Zapfe (East Germany), 9:15.8 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) E. John Hunter, Jr. (USA), 9:23.6 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD); 3) Donald Sutton (USA), 9:39.4 (also bettered American mark); 4) Mochel (France), 9:46.6; 5) Brunzel (West Germany), 9:52.0; 6) Hokka (Finland), 10:02.2.

110-Meter Hurdles (Semifinals)

Heat One: 1) Ken Landrus (USA), 15.7; 2) Decembri (Italy), 16.0; 3) Francois (France), 16.5.
Heat Two: 1) Skomorokhov (Russia), 15.2; 2) Dean Dunlavey (USA), 15.6; 3) Albert Dial, Jr. (USA), 16.6.

110-Meter Hurdles (Finals)

1) Skomorokhov (Russia), 14.7; 2) Dunlavey (USA), 15.5 (TIES AMERICAN RECORD); 3) Landrus (USA), 15.7; 4) Decembri (Italy), 15.9; 5) Dial (USA), 16.4; 6) Francois (France), 16.6.

400-Meter Hurdles (Semifinals)

Heat 1: 1) Skomorokhov (Russia), 54.7; 2) Dean Dunlavey (USA), 57.0; 3) Decembri (Italy), 59.7.
Heat 2: 1) Kaczmarek (Poland), 57.4; 2) Albert Dial, Jr. (USA), 57.5; 3) Eagling (Great Britain), 57.5. (George Blakely of USA was fourth in 57.8 and was eliminated.)

400-Meter Hurdles (Finals)

1) Skomorokhov (Russia), 52.9; 2) Dunlavey (USA), 55.2 (TIES AMERICAN RECORD); 3) Dial (USA), 56.4; 4) Kaczmarek (Poland), 56.6; 5) Eagling (Great Britain), 58.1; 6) Decembri (Italy), 59.8.

4x100 Meter Relay (Eliminations)

Heat 1: 1) France, 44.8; 2) Italy, 45.0; 3) West Germany, 45.4; 4) Canada, 45.9.
Heat 2: 1) USA, 42.2; 2) Russia, 44.0; 3) Poland, 46.3; 4) India, 47.9.

4x100 Meter Relay (Finals)

1) USA (Tony Spiecker, John Klaus, Leo Bond III and Gary Washington, 42.2 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD); 2) Russia, 42.4; 3) France, 44.0; 4) Poland, 44.5; 5) West Germany, 45.2; 6) Italy, 45.6.

4x400 Meter Relay (Finals)

1) USA (Spiecker, Klaus, Bond and Washington), 3:17.1 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD); 2) East Germany, 3:20.1; 3) Russia, 3:24.4; 4) Poland, 3:25.8; 5) Finland, 3:33.9; 6) France, 3:35.5; 7) Italy, no time).

(High Jump (Finals)

1) Harold Foster (USA), 6-7 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Vassilev (Bulgaria), 6-4¾; 3) Charles Holmes (USA), 6-2¾; 4) Fischer (Denmark), 6-2¾; 5) Mark Dean (USA), 6-0¾; 6) Diczembri (Italy), 5-10¾.

Long Jump (Finals)

1) Bogdanov (Russia), 22-10¾; 2) Hannu (Finland, 22-10¼; 3) Laine (Finland), 21-9¼; 4) Lundstrom (Sweden), 20-11¾; 5) Patrick Berrigan (USA), 20-11; 6) Krawsz (Poland), 20-11. (Ralph Newberry and Ken Landrus, both of USA, placed 10th and 11th at 20-8 and 20-6¼ during morning trials and were eliminated for the finals.) (25 athletes participated in this event.)

Triple Jump (Finals)

1) Saarikowski (Finland), 49-10¼; 2) Sulimov (Russia), 46-7; 3) Herman Buckman (USA), 44-10¾; 4) Shimajiri (Japan), 44-3¾; 5) Sima (Czechoslovakia), 44-3½; 6) Gaumont (France), 43-8¾. (Ralph Newberry and Patrick Berrigan, both of USA, were 9th and 10th at 42-3¼ and 40-3¼ respectively, and both failed to qualify for the finals.)

Pole Vault (Finals)

1) T. Scott Huston III (USA), 12-5½; 2) Chaurard (France), 12-5½; 3) David Thompson (USA), 12-5½; 4) Robert Green (USA), 11-9½; 5) Kaczmarek (Poland), 9-10.

Shot Put (Finals)

1) Henriksson (Sweden), 55-3¼ (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Willie Poplar (USA), 48-4 (TIES AMERICAN RECORD); 3) Johnny Samuels (USA), 47-0½; 4) Rantanen (Finland), 45-8; 5) Crockford (Canada), 42-2¼; 6) Chris Blaffo (USA), 42-1¾.

Discus (Finals)

1) Tom Henes (USA), 152-7¼; 2) Ed Klimaszewski (USA), 138-0¾; 3) Krywalski (Poland), 130-7½; 4) Pirttila (Finland), 130-7½; 5) Garberg (Norway), 124-9½; 6) Staeker (West Germany), 124-1¾; 7) Tony Strakaluse (USA), 123-10½.

Javelin (Finals)

1) Wennerstrom (Norway), 202-5; 2) Craig Healy (USA), 198-8¼; 3) John Och (USA), 180-6¾; 4) Howie Gorrell (USA), 179-11; 5) Stegner (Poland), 175-1½; 6) Siltanen (Finland), 173-11¼.

Hammer Throw (Finals)

1) Garberg (Norway), 154-1½; 2) Tony Strakaluse (USA), 153-11; 3) Krywalski (Poland), 150-4½; 4) Guillot (France), 141-7; 5) Ottella (Finland), 136-7; 6) Bob De Costa (USA), 129-0. (Larry Kent of USA was 8th at 115-11.)

20-Kilometer Walk on Road

1) Barbuszynski (Poland), 1:39:12.2; 2) Barbuszynski (Denmark), 1:44:00.6; 3) Wolfensberger (Switzerland), 1:44:55.2; 4) Miura (Japan), 1:46:31.0; 5) Valtchev (Bulgaria), 1:47:16.4; 6) Congiusta (Italy), 1:50:43.8.

Pentathlon

Twelve athletes competed in five events—long jump, discus, javelin, 200-meter dash and 1,500-meter run.

1) Bogdanov (Russia), 3194 points; 2) Sarrikoski (Finland), 2976 points; 3) Kaczmarek (Poland), 2907 points; 4) Eagling (Great Britain), 2676 points;

5) Skoug (Sweden), 2620 points; 6) Dick Carrus (USA), 2603 points. (Chuck Lamothe of USA was 12th with 2327 points.)

Bogdanov of Russia was first in long jump (22-11¾), Saarikowski of Finland in javelin (172-11½), Artmann of Denmark in discus (121-7¾), Bogdanov in 200 meter dash (22.7), and Skoug of Sweden in 1,500-meter run (4:25.0).

* * *

Barker Proves She's No. 1 in Women's 100-Meter Hurdles; Rita Windbrake of West Germany Wins Three Gold Medals; Kalina of Russia Tosses Two Unbelievable World Records

The women's track and field events were again a duel between Russia and the United States, with USSR winning 13 medals to the USA 11. The Soviets set world marks in the shot put, discus and high jump, while **Suzy Barker of Lubbock, Texas**, proved that she is the world's number ONE deaf hurdler as she won the 100-meter hurdles in the world record time of 14.7. Rita Windbrake, veteran runner from West Germany and holder of five world records in all five running events from 100 meters to 1,500 meters, set a global standard in the metric mile in the unbelievable time of 4:34.0.

Windbrake unquestionably was the leading athlete in the women's track and field as she captured three gold medals. Besides her record-breaking metric mile, she also won the 400-meter dash in 58.3 and the 800-meter run in 2:13.9.

But **Kalina**, a newcomer from Russia, uncorked the most electrifying two throws in the history of the Games when she hurled the 8-kilo shot put 47 feet 6¼ inches for a world record, and then the discus 152 feet 7½ inches for another global mark. Her winning shot put toss was almost five feet ahead of the mark set by Faina Varakina (now Mrs. Sementcova) at the Washington, D.C., Games in 1965, and her gold medal discus heave was almost nine feet better than the standard of 143 feet 4 inches set by Katalina Andokne of Hungary also in the 1965 Games.

Mrs. Sementcova, now 31 years old, gave Russia a 1-2 rout in both throwing

events when she got a silver medal in the shot put at 42 feet 4¼ inches, and another silver medal in the discus at 138 feet ½ inch. Three USA kids did make the finals in the shot put and they were Gwendolyn Jones of Dallas, Tex., Patricia Poythress of Birmingham, Ala., and Ann Reifel of Anderson, Ind., as they placed fourth, fifth and sixth respectively. And Gwendolyn Jones got a bronze medal in the discus with a fine 124 foot ¾ inch effort.

Twenty-five-year-old Michele Dabat gave France some elation with an impressive 12.6 triumph in the 100-meter dash finals, with 12.4 in one of the four qualifying heats. We thought that she would win and she did. However, we had other cause for elation as for the first time in the history of the Games we had three Americans in the 100-meter finals. The teenagers from the Texas School for the Deaf, Dot Rosemon of Kirbyville (she's 16), Suzy Barker (she's 18) and Ophelia Henry of Harward (she's 16) placed third, fourth and fifth, respectively. Barker would have placed second had she had a sound leg. She was showing it after she hit the tape, so we decided to scratch her from the pentathlon so that she would have a good rest for three days and participate in her favorite event, the 100-meter hurdles. And she left no doubt that she is the world's No. 1 female hurdler, when she easily beat Dabat of France for a gold medal. No wonder Suzy was happy as she had achieved her dream.

We got 15-year-old Renonia Fowler, a Tennessee School for the Deaf student from Fayetteville, in only last June because she did very well in the 220-yard dash and the long jump in the Tennessee State high school finals last June. And she did GREAT at Malmo, despite her age. She ran the fastest 200-meters of all SIX preliminary heats when she did 25.7 for a new American record. She did it again of THREE semifinals, 25.9. We thought she would have a chance to win a gold medal in the finals, but Nina Ivanova, a veteran of three WGD competitions beat Renonia at the tape. Ivanova was timed 25.6, while Fowler took a silver medal with a 25.7 effort.

Besides Windbrake and Ivanova, Barbara Kreuger of West Germany was another veteran of three World Games campaigns. She finally got her first gold medal when she leaped 17 feet 9¼ inches for first place. Renonia Fowler placed fifth at 17 feet 1 inch.

In the high jump, 16-year-old Camila Lange of St. Augustine, Fla., surpassed the world record, but the competition was so great she had to settle for a bronze medal. Elena Smirnova of Russia, also a veteran of three WGD participations (she's now 27 years old), retained her high jump title when she did 5 feet 3 inches for a global mark. Her teammate Lomakina (she's a newcomer) was second at 5 feet 2¼ inches.

A Fosbury Flopper, Miss Lange, was the first to set a world standard when she jumped five feet 1¼ inches (156 meters) during the tune-up meet at Gal-



HUSKY SWEDE—Bo-Goran Henriksson is the only deaf man in the world to have tossed the 16-pound iron ball over 50 feet and has broken his own global record several times. His 16.85 meters or 55 feet, 3¼ inches is a new world record set at Malmo, Sweden, recently as he successfully defended his WGD shot put title.

XII World Games For The Deaf Standings

(Nations ranked on basis of number of gold medals)

Nation	Medals			Total Medals	Diplomas			Placings 1-6 incl.
	Gold	Silver	Bronze		4th	5th	6th	
United States	29	21	32	82	19	15	15	131
Russia	26	15	7	48	1	2	2	53
Italy	10	4	7	21	9	3	4	37
West Germany	4	9	6	19	1	7	2	29
Hungary	4	3	6	13	5	2	7	27
Japan	4	2	0	6	4	0	0	10
Norway	4	1	0	5	1	1	0	7
Bulgaria	3	6	8	17	7	2	0	26
France	3	3	1	7	4	1	3	15
Great Britain	2	6	3	11	4	4	3	22
Yugoslavia	2	3	4	9	0	2	1	12
Sweden	2	4	2	8	4	7	1	20
Iran	2	4	1	7	8	0	0	15
East Germany	2	3	2	7	0	0	0	7
Finland	2	2	2	6	5	6	4	21
Poland	1	5	6	12	10	6	5	33
Belgium	1	3	3	7	1	4	1	13
Denmark	1	2	3	6	4	2	0	12
Switzerland	0	2	2	4	0	0	2	6
Canada	0	1	3	4	3	2	4	13
Holland	0	1	1	2	6	0	1	9
Czechoslovakia	0	1	1	2	4	1	2	9
Romania	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	4
Australia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	102	102	102	306	102	67	58	533

Thirty-two nations participated. Only seven nations, Argentina, Austria, India, Israel, New Zealand, Spain and Venezuela, failed to place in the standings. A total of 1,190 athletes represented their countries; 140 bore the USA insignia.

A summary of how the USA fared:

Men's Track & Field: USA 25 medals: 8 gold

Women's Track & Field: USA 11 medals: 2 gold

Swimming: USA 26 medals: 14 gold

Wrestling: USA 13 medals: 3 gold

Tennis: USA 3 medals: 1 gold

Cycling: USA 2 medals, both silver

Shooting: USA 4 diplomas

Basketball: USA 1 gold medal (team)

Men's Volleyball: USA 4th place diploma

Women's Volleyball: USA 1 silver medal (team)

INDIVIDUAL MEDALS: USA—125: 58 gold, 35 silver, 32 bronze

INDIVIDUAL DIPLOMAS: USA—65: 29 fourth, 17 fifth, 19 sixth

laudet College. This was the same height she finished third at Malmo.

Julie Olney, an 18-year-old from Swartz Creek, Mich., set a global mark in the javelin, not only once but twice at the tune-up meet last July 14, just two days before she left for Malmo, when she tossed the javelin 134 feet 8 inches, and then 142 feet 1 inch, both bettering the world record of 131 feet 2 inches set by Stanislaw Nieszporek of Poland 11 years ago. And at Malmo Julie won the javelin as expected but she did only 125 feet 5½ inches, and this was done under murky skies and intermittent rains.

What pleased us most was that we had two girls in the 400-meter dash finals and three teenagers made the finals in both

the 800-meter run and the 1,500-meter run.

And the United States had a triple-medal winner in women's track in Glenna Stephens of Carmichael, Calif., who finished third in the 400-meter dash in 61.1 (she did 60.7 in the semifinals), third in the 800-meter run in 2:20.2 for a new American record, and third in the 1,500-meter run in a very good time of 4:54.1, also a new American mark. Louise Hudson of St. Augustine, Fla., placed fourth in the 400-meter finals in 61.4, but she did 60.3 in the semifinals, tying Glenna's American standard.

Then the stage was set for the 4x100 meter relay. With such three sprinters from Texas, Suzy Barker, Dot Rosemon, and Ophelia Henry, and the Tennessee

whiz Renonia Fowler, we were eager to see if they would win this relay at long last, BUT experience does count, and the more experienced Russian foursome beat the USA combination for the third consecutive time. The USSR won the relay in 49.3, and the American teenagers were second in 49.6 for a new USA record.

Antonina Redkina of Russia is 31 years old and a veteran of four WGD campaigns, but she did GREAT at Malmo when she took a silver medal in the 100-meter finals in 12.8; placed fourth in the 200-meter finals in 26.2; another silver medal in the long jump at 17 feet 7 inches, and lastly a gold medal as a member of the winning relay combination.

As we see it our teenagers did GREAT at Malmo, but experience is more important. If we could get Barker, Rosemon, Henry, Fowler, Cam Lange, Hudson, Stephens, Pivorunas, Jones, Olney and Reifel back again in 1977, they would give the Russians tough competition.

Ann Reifel got a bronze medal for placing third in the pentathlon with 3,081 points. Lomakina of Russia was first with 3,258 points, and 34-year-old Siglinde Dietrich of West Germany was runnerup with 3,087 points.

Final medal standing in women's track and field:

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Tot.
Russia	6	5	2	13
United States	2	2	7	11
West Germany	4	1	1	6
Poland	0	4	1	5
France	1	1	0	2
East Germany	0	0	1	1
Roumania	0	0	1	1
	13	13	13	39

New World Deaf Records set: 5 (Russia 3, West Germany 1, USA 1)

New American Deaf Records—8

Complete results of women's track and field:

WOMEN'S TRACK AND FIELD

100 Meters (Heats)

Heat One: 1) Redkina (Russia), 12.8; 2) Ophelia Henry (USA), 13.0; 3) Alberti (Italy), 13.1.

Heat Two: 1) Dabat (France), 12.4; 2) Dorothy Rosemon (USA), 13.0; 3) Osinska (Poland), 13.4.

Heat Three: 1) Suzy Barker (USA), 12.7; Percival (Great Britain), 13.4; 2) Andersson (Sweden), 13.4.

Heat Four: 1) Moller (East Germany), 13.0; 2) Ivanova (Russia), 13.3; 3) Zurawska (Poland), 13.3.

100 Meters (Semifinals)

Heat One: 1) Redkina (Russia), 12.7; 2) Suzy Barker (USA), 12.8; 3) Henry (USA), 13.0.

Heat Two: 1) Dabat (France), 12.5; 2) Ivanova (Russia), 12.7; 3) Rosemon (USA), 12.9.

100 Meters (Finals)

1) Dabat (France), 12.6; 2) Redkina (Russia), 12.8; 3) Rosemon (USA), 12.9; 4) Barker (USA), 12.9; 5) Henry (USA), 13.0. (Ivanova of Russia was eliminated because of two false starts.)

200 Meters (Heats)

Heat One: 1) Renonia Fowler (USA), 25.7 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD); 2) Andersson (Sweden), 27.3; 3) Percival (Great Britain), 27.4.

Heat Two: 1) Bobbie Scurlock (USA), 27.4; Parietti (Italy), 28.1; 3) Pelletier (France), 28.1.

Heat Three: 1) Zorich (Russia), 26.5; 2) Curd (Canada), 27.3; 3) Corbellari (Italy), 27.8.

Heat Four: 1) Moller (East Germany), 26.3; 2) Redkina (Russia), 26.3; 3) Alberti (Italy), 27.0.

Heat Five: 1) Dorothy Rosemon (USA), 26.3; Osinska (Poland), 26.9; 3) Wacker (West Germany), 27.6.

Heat Six: 1) Ivanova (Russia), 27.0; 2) Nolting (West Germany), 27.5; 3) Zurawska (Poland), 27.5.

200 Meters (Semifinals)

Heat One: 1) Fowler (USA), 25.9; 2) Moller (East Germany), 25.9; 3) Zurich (Russia), 26.3.

Heat Two: 1) Redkina (Russia), 26.2; 2) Osinska (Poland), 26.9; 3) Curd (Canada), 27.1. (Scurlock of USA was 5th in 27.6 and was eliminated.)

Heat Three: 1) Ivanova (Russia), 26.3; 2) Rosemon (USA), 26.4; 3) Andersson (Sweden), 27.5.

200 Meters (Finals)
1) Ivanova (Russia), 25.6; 2) Fowler (USA), 25.7; 3) Moller (East Germany), 26.0; 4) Redkina (Russia), 26.2; 5) Osinska (Poland), 26.9. (Rosemon scratched)

400 Meters (Semifinals)
Heat One: 1) Glenna Stephens (USA), 60.7; 2) Zorich (Russia), 62.2; 3) Carey (Ireland), 63.6.
Heat Two: 1) Windbrake (West Germany), 58.5; 2) Skibowicz (Poland), 60.3; 3) Louise Hudson (USA), 60.3 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD).

400 Meters (Finals)
1) Windbrake (West Germany), 58.3; 2) Skibowicz (Poland), 60.1; Stephens (USA), 61.1; 4) Hudson (USA), 61.4; 5) Zorich (Russia), 62.7. (Carey of Ireland withdrew.)

800 Meters (Semifinals)
Heat One: 1) Skibowicz (Poland), 2:18.6; 2) Mirna Castrejon (USA), 2:27.2; 3) Cheryl Pivorunas (USA), 2:27.6.

Heat Two: 1) Windbrake (West Germany), 2:16.9; 2) Glenna Stephens (USA), 2:23.2; 3) Karkowska (Poland), 2:24.4.

800 Meters (Finals)
1) Windbrake (West Germany), 2:13.9; 2) Skibowicz (Poland), 2:16.7; 3) Stephens (USA), 2:20.2 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD); 4) Karowska (Poland), 2:24.6; 5) Pivorunas (USA), 2:28.1; 6) Castrejon (USA), 2:28.1.

1,500 Meters (Finals)
1) Windbrake (West Germany), 4:34.0 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Karowska (Poland), 4:49.4; 3) Glenna Stephens (USA), 4:54.1 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD); 4) Cheryl Pivorunas (USA), 5:01.1; 5) Mirna Castrejon (USA), 5:10.0; 6) Danielson (Sweden), 5:10.1.

4x100 Meter Relay
1) Russia, 49.3; 2) USA (Ophelia Henry, Dorothy Rosemon, Renonia Fowler, Suzy Barker), 49.6 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD); 3) West Germany, 50.7; 4) Poland, no time; 5) Italy, no time.

100-Meter Hurdles (Finals)
1) Suzy Barker (USA), 14.7 (TIES WORLD RECORD); 2) Dabat (France), 14.9; 3) Lomakina (Russia), 15.1; 4) Ann Reifel (USA), 15.5.

Long Jump (Finals)
1) Krueger (West Germany), 17-9 1/4; 2) Redkina (Russia), 17-7; 3) Ivanova (Russia), 17-4 1/2; 4) Percival (Great Britain), 17-1; 5) Renonia Fowler (USA), 17-1; 6) Kiseliowa (Russia), 16-8 3/4. (Ruth McLennon of USA was 7th at 16-1 1/2. Laurene Simms was 10th with 12-plus jump.)

High Jump (Finals)
1) Smirnova (Russia), 5-3 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Lomakina (Russia), 5-2 1/4 (also bettered world mark); 3) Camila Lange (USA), 5-1 1/4 (NEW AMERICAN RECORD. Also bettered world standard.); 4) Braae (Denmark), 4-8 1/2; Wacker (West Germany), 4-8 1/2; 6) Heidi Zimmer (USA), 4-7 3/4; 7) Ruth McLennon (USA), 4-5.

Shot Put (Finals)
1) Kalina (Russia), 47-6 1/4 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Sementcova (Russia), 42-4 1/4; 3) Formelster (Poland), 37-7; 4) Gwendolyn Jones (USA), 36-9 3/4; 5) Patricia Poythress (USA), 35-5; 6) Ann Reifel (USA), 35-1 1/4.

Discus (Finals)
1) Kalina (Russia), 152-7 1/2 (NEW WORLD RECORD); 2) Sementcova (Russia), 138-1/2; 3) Gwendolyn Jones (USA), 124-3/4; 4) Formelster (Poland), 115-1 1/4; 5) Berto (Italy), 112-1 1/2; 6) Buderacka (Poland), 103-3/4; 7) Patricia Poythress (USA), 98-5.

Javelin (Finals)
1) Julie Olney (USA), 125-5 1/2; 2) Litynska (Poland), 120-6 1/4; 3) Grigore (Roumania), 117-1 1/2; 4) Buderacka (Poland), 115-2 1/2; Formelster (Poland), 111-3/4; Kalina (Russia), 110-10 1/2.

Pentathlon
(Five events: Long jump, high jump, shot put, 100-meter hurdles and 200-meter dash)

1) Lomakina (Russia), 3258 points; 2) Dietrich (West Germany), 3087 points; 3) Ann Reifel (USA), 3081 points; 4) Burtin (Belgium), 2681 points.
Lomakina was first in the high jump at 5 feet 1 1/4 inches; Dietrich, in the long jump at 16-2 1/4; Lomakina, in the 100-meter hurdles in 15.7; Dietrich, in the 200-meter dash in 27.2. (We have yet to learn who won the shot put.)

As proud as we in the United States are of our track and field team, we cannot fail to acknowledge the expertise again displayed by the Soviet team as they have given our boys and girls good competition since 1957. Not only do they run and jump and throw very well in world competition, they also are the finest sportsmen in the game.

And at Malmo we finally beat Russia for the track and field championship of the World Games for the Deaf. Combining both men's and women's track and field teams, the USA kids accumulated a total of 36 medals—10 gold, 10 silver and 16 bronze, compared with 28 for Russia—13 gold, 10 silver and only 5 bronze.

The Soviet men and women collected 33 medals four years ago at Belgrade, including 13 gold medals, 13 silver and 7 bronze. The USA had a combined total of 29 medals—6 gold, 13 silver and 10 bronze.

At Washington, D.C., in 1965, the Yanks led in the race for men's track and field with 24 medals (5 gold, 8 silver and 11 bronze) against 21 for Russia (13 gold, 5 silver and 3 bronze), but 13 medals collected by Soviet women gave the USSR a total of 37 medals (18 gold, 12 silver and 7 bronze) which is 10 more than the total medals collected by Uncle Sam's kids (6 gold, 9 silver and 12 bronze).

Twelve years ago at Helsinki in 1961, the United States scored eight victories in men's track and field, while the Soviets were the winners in only six events. In addition to eight first places, the Yanks collected only three seconds and a pair of thirds. In lieu of other gold medals, the Soviets had to be content with two for second place and 10 bronze ones. But 13 medals accumulated by Russian women as compared with only two by the USA athletes gave Russia overall team championship with a combined total of 35 medals (10 gold, 10 silver and 15 bronze) as the USA boys and girls collected a total of only 15 medals—8 gold, 4 silver and 3 bronze.

And 16 years ago at Milan, Italy, in 1957, the USA and Russia met for the first time. The USA was better than Russia in the men's division, with 17 medals against 12 for Russia. **But the United States had only one competitor in women's track and field, none other than Mrs. Ruth Seeger who placed sixth in the high jump, while the Soviet women scored heavily with a total of 27 medals, 9 each in gold, silver and bronze.** For this very reason Russia swept up a total of 39 medals—15 gold, 12 silver and 12 bronze. The USA male tracksters won 5 gold medals, 5 silver and 7 bronze for an overall total of 17.

This ends the Malmo Story on track and field. In the next issue, we will tell you how the USA swimmers made a big splash in the Malmo Games, and how Ron Rice turned the water GOLD.

Who should be the top trackster in the men's division? It has to be Leo Bond III because he won four gold medals.

Deaf Skiers To Convene In Nevada, Jan. 26-Feb. 3

The fourth biennial National Ski Week Convention of the United States Deaf Skiers Association, hosted by the Southern California Ski Club of the Deaf, will take place at the Village of Incline in Nevada, near Reno, January 26-February 3, 1974. The event will feature five days of skiing at any of six ski areas—Squaw Valley, Kirkwood Meadows, North Star, Ski Incline, Heavenly Valley and Alpine Meadows.

For detailed information write to Nicholas Longoria, General Chairman, 13136 Casa Linda Lane, #25, Garden Grove, Calif. 92641.

NYC's Tanya Towers Dedicated

The first residential housing designed for elderly deaf was dedicated on September 24 by the New York Society for the Deaf which sponsored the project under the Mitchel-Lama Law. The residence is located at 612-624 East 13th Street in Manhattan. The building is called Tanya Towers as a tribute to Mrs. Tanya Nash, the former executive director of the society. Mrs. Nash participated in the dedication ceremonies. Among the speakers were Borough President Percy Sutton and other state and city officials. Joseph G. Blum, the society's president, presided.

The 10-story building contains 137 units of small apartments especially designed for the elderly to accommodate wheel chairs. It has special features for tenants with impaired hearing such as visual signals, as well as a buzzer system and closed circuit television for each apartment so that the occupant may visually identify callers before permitting entry.

The New York Society for the Deaf was organized in 1911 and is a multi-service social welfare organization supported by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York. Its services are offered on a non-sectarian basis. It conducts psychological and aptitude testing of the deaf as well as a vocational job placement and rehabilitation program. The society also offers personal and family counseling and recreational facilities.

In its headquarters at 344 East 14th Street, the society's staff supplies its services through total communication. Its goal is to use any combination which ensures better communication. The same formula will apply in servicing the tenants of Tanya Towers.

Vagabond Tours of the Deaf Is going to . . .

ISRAEL:

March 4-18, 1974. All expenses, \$778. Deposit \$100. Limit 35 people.

First Class ORIENTAL TOUR:

33 Days, \$2350, NYC, 3 meals; April 28-May 31, 1974. Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia, Hawaii. Deposit \$200. Limit 35; minimum 15.

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MRS. D. A. DAVIDOWITZ,
99 East Allison Avenue,
Nanuet, N. Y. 10954.

Editor's note: The following article appeared in the Chicago Police Department's TRAINING BULLETIN (June 21, 1973). It was prepared with the assistance of Patrolman Sam Anthony and Pat McGoldrick, Traffic Safety Education Section. The Chicago Police Department has been very cooperative in alerting its members as how best to deal with deaf persons.

The Police And The Hearing Impaired

During a police officer's career, he may, on numerous occasions, come into contact with a deaf person. Remember that he should be treated the same as any other citizen, except that allowances should be made for deafness.

Not all hearing impaired persons are alike. Some are completely deaf, some are almost deaf and others can hear with varying degrees of proficiency. The terms "deaf and dumb" and "stone deaf" are very offensive to the hearing impaired community because these terms imply that the person cannot speak in addition to being deaf, and this is true of only a small portion of the hearing impaired community. A person who has absolutely no hearing is considered "profoundly deaf." If he also cannot speak then he is a "deaf mute." However, most hearing impaired people, and even some of those who are completely deaf, can speak to some degree. The degrees vary from those who can speak fluently to those who only utter sounds which may vaguely resemble a spoken word. Inability to hear and speak in no way reflects on the deaf person's intelligence. There may be a language or communication problem, but this can be overcome through an interpreter. The difference in speech is due to two main factors:

1. When did the person lose his/her hearing?
2. What is the extent of the hearing loss?

A person who has been deaf from birth will probably not be able to speak with any degree of fluency because he has been deprived of the normal opportunity of learning how to speak as hearing people do, by imitation. Those who lose their hearing early in childhood before having attained basic language skills will probably have difficulty speaking. Those who lose their hearing later in childhood or as an adult will almost always speak with relatively good fluency. Also important in determining the degree of fluency is the extent of the hearing loss. A slight or moderate loss will still enable the person to hear a spoken word and therefore maintain his ability to communicate orally. On the other hand, a person with a severe hearing impairment will not be able to hear spoken language. If he would stop using his own acquired speech skills, he will soon forget most of them.

Some hearing persons will attempt to fake deafness. It is usually not too difficult to distinguish between a deaf person and one who is PRETENDING TO BE DEAF. A deaf person tries to keep aware of what is happening around him by watching every movement and taking

in every facial expression. In contrast, a person pretending to be deaf will make every effort to appear to ignore what is happening around him. He will stare at the ground or look in a different direction than where the action is taking place. He will, in most cases, ignore not only sounds but movements, such as you waving your hand to gain his attention. By using common sense and watching the person for a few minutes you should be able to determine whether or not he is deaf. If, on the other hand, he is a good actor and you suspect that he is not deaf and need verification, call for the service of an interpreter (a person who knows the language of signs which most deaf people use). THERE IS A LISTING OF INTERPRETERS, INCLUDING TWO CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS, AND WHERE THEY MAY BE REACHED, LISTED IN THIS BULLETIN.

Surprising as it may be to many people, a deaf person is allowed to drive a motor vehicle. In the United States there are a quarter of a million licensed deaf drivers. There are also many hundreds of thousands of hearing impaired licensed drivers. In the Chicago area alone there are an estimated 10,000 deaf persons and many thousands whose hearing is impaired. Most of these people drive cars. The only restriction placed upon a deaf driver is Restriction Code #2. "Left Outside Mirror." The deaf person drives many more miles each year than the people with good hearing because he cannot check or order anything over the telephone (i.e., medicine, clothes, pizza, etc.). In other words, he cannot "let his fingers do the walking."

It has been shown statistically, that the deaf driver is a much safer driver than the average hearing driver. This is due to the deaf driver's increased awareness of what is happening around him, and the fact that noises do not distract him. The deaf driver, although deprived of a very important sense, (his hearing) more than compensates by his increased visual acuity. Many drivers who hear well drive without being aware of noises outside the car in the winter with the windows rolled up and the heater operating and the radio or stereo playing; and in the summertime with the windows rolled up and the air conditioning operating and the radio or stereo playing. The difference between the deaf driver and the hearing driver with all his distractions is that the deaf driver is much more alert to the outside traffic situation than is the hearing driver. That is because the hearing driver is not aware of his reduced ability to be warned by outside noises, while the deaf driver de-

pends on his sight rather than his hearing in such situations.

Most contacts between the deaf and the police occur during a traffic stop. In most situations it will not be difficult to stop a deaf person, since he is more visually aware of his surroundings and is more likely to see you than a hearing person. However, once you have stopped him and are approaching his vehicle, you may notice him reaching for the glove compartment, under the seat, or into his coat or pants pocket, which may appear as though he is looking for a weapon. Keep in mind that if this driver is deaf he may be reaching for a PAPER and PENCIL to communicate with you.

NOTE: The Department, through its educational functions, is trying to alert drivers in the deaf community to remain seated with both hands on the wheel and to move slowly after the officer has approached them, to get a paper or pencil. IN ALL CASES EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED UNTIL THE DEAFNESS CAN BE ESTABLISHED.

The first question that may enter your mind is "How will I know that the person is deaf?" Most deaf people will point to their ear and mouth, (see figure #1) and in some cases, shake their head "No" when pointing to their ear indicating that they cannot hear. At this point both you and the deaf person will know that there is a communication problem. You can point to your lips and say very slowly, "Do you read lips?" Contrary to popular opinion, most deaf people are not skilled lipreaders and some cannot lipread at all. Even those who are skilled in lipreading may be nervous and upset and misunderstand what you are saying. Remember, each person speaks differently and presents a new challenge to the deaf person, and some people are naturally difficult to lipread. The most effective method of communication, therefore, is to write back and forth unless you are familiar with the deaf sign language. NOTE: There are eight basic signs and a fingerspelling chart displayed in this Training Bulletin, (see figures 1 and 2) which may help you in communicating. These signs should be used in conjunction with your writing to the deaf person. If the person cannot read or write and you feel as though you cannot properly explain the situation; or if the situation is serious or one other than a traffic stop, call for the services of an interpreter. Try to ascertain if the deaf person uses sign language. Some deaf people use the oral method, (speaking and lipreading) and do not understand sign language. Many of the deaf talk and write in ideas making it difficult to understand written and spoken English. When nervous, the deaf may shake their heads indicating yes to questions they don't really understand. So, if there is any doubt, call for the services of an interpreter. The Communication Center has a list of interpreters and can call one for you.

If during a traffic stop or other investigation you have an opportunity to see

the deaf person walk, especially after he has been sitting for a while, you may notice that he has a poor sense of balance. This condition sometimes accompanies deafness. Do not assume the poor balance to be an effect of alcohol or drugs until you make a more thorough investigation.

During a traffic stop or investigation keep in mind that a deaf person has the right to know why he is being stopped or detained. He has the same options for bond in a traffic offense. In an accident or other incident his rights must be made available to him and protected the same as a hearing person. When conducting an investigation, be sure to position yourself so as not to exclude the deaf person from the conversation. Stand so the upper portion of your body is visible so your facial expressions and body movements may be observed. Keep in mind during an investigation, that if a person does not obey you, seems confused or does not stop running when you order him to do so, he may be deaf. **DON'T BE QUICK TO TAKE ACTION THAT LATER MAY BE INTERPRETED AS EXCESSIVE!** NOTE: In all situations, (accidents, etc.) you must allow the deaf person to tell his side of the story.

In a situation where witnesses may be needed remember that a deaf person makes an exceptionally good witness. He is more likely to observe and recall things that other people may not, such as distinguishing features (i.e. mustache, beard, scars, hair, clothing, weather conditions, bystanders, etc.). In many cases the deaf person can accurately re-enact an entire incident. They have a tendency to be more observant and have a great retention quality.

Any member of the Department who would like any further information on the deaf or knows of a deaf person that needs help on traffic laws, etc., contact either Patrolman Sam Anthony or Pat McGoldrick, Safety Education Section, 54 W. Hubbard Street, 2nd floor, BELL 744-4807 or PAX 0-586.

Foreign News

By YERKER ANDERSSON

Sweden—Joanne Greenberg's *In This Sign* has been translated into Swedish.

A Norwegian book reviewer found this book interesting and expressed his hope that it would be translated into Norwegian.

The Swedish language of signs book, published by the Swedish association of the deaf, is now in a second edition (3,000 copies). This first edition (7,000) was sold within a short time.

A man was indicted for his attempt to treat a deaf child by acupuncture. The child's parents had paid over \$500 for this treatment but it never gave the child normal hearing.

A Swedish women's magazine is asking its readers to vote which of ten selected men is the most well-dressed man in Sweden. One of the 10 men is a deaf student.

Great Britain—In his opening address (published in *Hearing*, Vol. 28, No. 7) Lord Boyle of Handsworth notes that since 1955 25 hearing impaired persons have received degrees or their equivalents from British universities and 19 are still at universities. Almost all of those students graduated from Mary Hare Grammar School, the only high school for the deaf in Great Britain. At present this school has 160 students, about one-third deaf and prelingually deaf and the rest hard of hearing. He also mentions that the Department of Further Education for the Deaf established by the Inner London Education Authority has been a great success as over 400 deaf persons have been taking classes in various subjects. Lord Boyle of Handsworth was a minister of education in 1964 and had a great deal to do with special schools.

It was announced in the July issue of *Hearing* that the National Theatre of the Deaf would prepare deaf and hearing persons for taking drama instructor examination.

Malagasy Republic—On Madagascar, the fourth largest island in the world, east of Africa, there is only one school for the deaf capable to receive up to 100 pupils. But there are over 2,000 deaf children of school age among 7,000 deaf on the island. This school has been supported by the Danish and Norwegian deaf for 22 years. The deaf have an owned club in Tananarive, the capital of Malagasy Republic.

Soviet Union—In the Soviet Union (Russia) there are about 15,000 interpreters for the deaf. They are paid by the state. (Translated by Simon Carmel)

France—Last year the late famous French actor and cabaret-singer Maurice Chevalier left to an eight-year-old deaf girl a large portion of his assets. (Translated by Simon Carmel)

Scandinavian championships in Winter Games:

Men 3x10 km Ski Relay: Finland, 2:01.
Women's 3x5 Ski Relay: Finland, 1:24.
Men's 15 km Ski:

1. Timo Karvonen, Finland, 1:41.29
2. Avlis Palovaara, Finland, 53.55
3. Kauko Hokka, Finland, 54.04
Men's 30 km Ski:

1. Timo Karvonen, Finland, 1:42.29
2. Kauko Hokka, Finland, 1:42.38
3. Arne Karlsen, Norway, 1:43.28
Women's 5 km Ski:

1. Ingrid Storedale, Norway, 23.22
2. M. Kulmala, Finland, 23.51
3. T. Petays, Finland, 24.48

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I doubt that I am the first one to write you regarding an error in the May 1973 issue, but I think you would be interested in correcting the error for the benefit of many deaf children.

Page 34, "A Deaf Kitten," is about a white kitten with pink eyes that is deaf, and says, "It is said all white cats with pink eyes are deaf."

This is in error. White cats with blue eyes are deaf! Those with pink eyes are usually quite as capable of hearing as any cat.

Each time I get one of these deaf cats, I take it to a nearby school for deaf children for the benefit of both.

E. Edwin Carpenter

Deansboro, N.Y.

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Look ahead to . . .

The 43rd Biennial Convention
of the
National Association of the Deaf

Seattle, Washington

JUNE 30 - JULY 6, 1974!

Watch for details in coming issues
of THE DEAF AMERICAN.

South Carolina Convention Goes Over Big



SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OFFICERS—Earl Brown (at right) presided at the installation of the South Carolina Association of the Deaf officers for 1973-1975. From left to right: J. Charlie McKinney, president; Gerald Winstead, vice president; Helen B. Maddox, secretary; Cheryl W. Alessi, treasurer; Sharon W. McKinney, board member-at-large (six-year term).

The BEST convention ever! The RECORD crowd! The EXCITING Cultural Program! TV exposure! NAD President Don Pettingill drove the nail home!

These exclamations partly described the 27th biennial convention of the South Carolina Association of the Deaf held August 9-11, 1973, in Anderson, S.C., which went down in history as the best ever. This convention, opened to the hearing people for the first time ever, had its first TV exposure, staged a cultural tournament—a first in the convention, and had other features too numerous to list here.

The SCAD convention opened Thursday evening, August 9, with the Anderson mayor welcoming the members and friends of the SCAD, and also presenting the proclamation in which he declared August 9-11 the "SCAD Days." Thursday saw a record number registered for the first day of the convention, well over 100. Dr. Samuel Block, NAD Board Member from Skokie, Ill., brought greetings from the NAD. The eight contestants in the Miss Deaf South Carolina pageant were introduced.

Friday morning, August 10, President Helen B. Maddox officially opened the first session which was consumed by reports of officers, chapters and various committees. The second (afternoon) session was dominated by the Law Committee, headed by J. Charlie McKinney. The Law Committee recommended an overhaul of the constitution and bylaws which were worked on section by section. One remarked he had never seen so much cooperation and attentiveness for so long as members showed in working on the revisions, which were finally completed early Saturday morning and adopted unanimously.

Friday night was taken over by the Cultural Program Committee, directed by Craig Maddox and assisted by Sharon W. McKinney. Several performances were presented. The Miss Deaf South Carolina contestants performed in the talent show and also modeled in their gowns.

The Saturday morning session opened with new business which produced two bills to be sent to the NAD regarding the regional NAD membership. Then came the bid for next convention. Greenville will host the 1975 convention. Three cities bid for the 1977 event with Columbia winning over Rock Hill and Myrtle Beach.

Officers were elected and installed for 1973-75 terms of office. Elected were J.

Charlie McKinney of Spartanburg, president; Gerald Winstead of Charleston, vice president; Mrs. Maddox of Taylors, secretary; Mrs. Cheryl Alessi of Spartanburg, treasurer; and Mrs. Sharon W. McKinney of Spartanburg, six-year board member-at-large.

A buffet luncheon then followed. Over 250 people dined and honored Mrs. Annie Rhodes of Walhalla with the song, "Happy Birthday," and surprised her with gifts and appearance of her children and grandchildren. She was at the founding of SCAD in 1911. Mr. Pettingill delivered the luncheon address and he hit the crowd with many fine points. In his vivid language he spoke on "Involvement and Teamwork." Then he was presented with a set of cuff links engraved in the form of the Seal of South Carolina and tendered a standing ovation.

Harry Clayton and Ronnie Quattlebaum, both of the S. C. Pioneers in Columbia, were honored with the TTY Service Awards for their unselfish service to the deaf population in South Carolina. Then, Richard James, attorney-at-law of Greenville, was named the SCAD's first recipient of the Most Distinguished Service Award for his time and effort in helping the SCAD become incorporated early this year and for his free legal service.

After luncheon, rap sessions were held Saturday afternoon with four panel discussions. The "Relationship and Involvement of the Parents of Deaf Children with Deaf Adults" panel was headed by Mr. Pettingill. Larry M. Harrelson, program specialist with VR, was in charge of another panel, "Roles of Vocational Rehabilitation with Deaf Adults." Patrick J. Dowling, principal of SCSD, headed the other one, "The Interpreter and the Deaf." The last panel headed by Mr. McKinney was "Functions of the SCAD and Its Relationship with the NAD."

Saturday night was the finale—the Grand Ball and the coronation of Miss Deaf South Carolina. Winners of various cultural tournaments were announced. Also honored that evening was Edward Baker who was given special recognition for more than 20 years' service to the organization. The Black deaf of South Carolina presented Mr. McKinney a plaque for his efforts in helping them.

Miss Mary Craig, Miss Convention Hostess, was crowned Miss Deaf South Carolina. Her sister, Peggy Craig, Miss Western Piedmont, was first runnerup and was named Miss Congeniality. Avis Milligan, Miss Jr. NAD of 1972, was second runnerup. Cindy Strickland, Miss Jr. NAD of 1973 was third runnerup. Miss Mary Craig will represent South Carolina in the Miss Deaf America pageant in Seattle in 1974.

Sharon Young, second runnerup in the 1972 Miss Deaf America pageant, was a judge and talent participant in the pageant.

Mrs. Lyndell Bates was the convention chairlady, assisted by her husband James and Mrs. Emily Silvey, secretary-treasurer.

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Lawrence Newman

Oh what a beautiful morning

I get up in the morning, look out the window at the rolling hills of the beckoning golf course, and begin to shave. I also begin to sing, splattering white foam on the mirror:

Oh what a beautiful morning,
Oh what a beautiful day,
I've got a beautiful feeling
Everything's going my way . . .

I have a dental appointment so I get into my car and no sooner do I park it when I look up into the eyes of a man in a pickup van. I get out of my car but notice the eyes of the man taking on a quizzical turn. I walk a few steps away wondering if the man is talking to me. By instinct, born of being deaf for over 40 years, I look around and sure enough the man is pointing his finger at my car. I had forgotten to take the keys and the motor was still running. This was not so bad. Not so bad compared to the time when I left it running until nearly a half tankful of gas was gone.

It was not so embarrassing as the time when I made a purchase and, after paying for it, left it on the counter. There were quite a few eyes staring at me as the clerk ran my way and tapped me on the shoulder. I tried to imagine what he was saying during the brief episode: "Mister, mister, you forgot your package. For Christ's sake, whatsamatterwithya?" And how many times have I forgotten to take the change, especially with the new dangfangled cash registers where change rushes down a shiny steel slide like bodies gliding down a curving slide into a swimming pool.

My eyes make every attempt to take over where my ears cannot. At the waiting room of the dentist's office a gorgeous lady was sitting nearby while I was attempting to read. I thought I noticed a movement on her part, and as quick as a six-shooter leaving its holster, I jerked my head in her direction. She was just scratching her nose. I have a bad habit of looking at people two or three times to see if they are talking to me. That I do it more often with those of the opposite sex who happen to be shapey is, believe me, purely coincidental and unintentional.

I felt relaxed in the dental chair because the hygienist had just the right shape of teeth and mouth for speechreading. I told her she should have been a teacher of the deaf. The dentist himself was the type I could speechread half of the time and the other half he would fill in with gesture or pantomime. He is much better than the barber who, at one time, when I told him I could not hear tried to talk to me by putting his mouth directly in my ear.

Now, I had to go shopping. Such a simple excursion can be an adventure. Usually, I am singled out by someone to talk to. A housewife would commiserate with me about the high cost of meat and I would nod lamely, not knowing the specifics of her complaint. A toothless little boy would say something and I would just smile. Watching him go to another person and following his movements I saw that it was the restroom he wanted.

At the checkout cashier line, the memory of the last time I was here flashed back. My son was with me and after we left the supermarket, he said the cashier was asking how you are and you did not even smile at all. I, a friendly and affectionate person, did not smile at all. This time I was ready. Before the total cost flashed on the register, sure enough the

cashier opened her mouth. "I am fine," I said. Her eyebrows lifted ever so slightly and I could have sworn I detected the traces of a giggle. Her mouth opened again and this time the words came out "loud" and clear: "Anything else?"

You win some and lose some.

It was not as bad as what happened at the restaurant. Nine and a half times out of ten the waitress would ask "Anything else?" before presenting the check. And nine and a half times I would say "No." This time my hearing children were with me and all their faces became beet-red as automatically I said "No" before the waitress presented the check. "She was asking," one of my girls said, "if everything was fine."

Ordering from the menu is more troublesome. I ask for iced tea and get hot tea, for a cheese sandwich and get a more expensive chicken sandwich. I hate to make a scene so I usually try not to appear a bit flustered even if what I get is twice the price of what I ordered. At times I would gracefully allow my companion to do the ordering. Only trouble is he is deaf, too. But he is a smart cookie and does not open his mouth but, instead, points to what we want on the menu. We had a golf reservation for 7 a.m. and we had a half hour to go. All we wanted was pastry and coffee. Ten minutes passed then 15 minutes. Why should it take 15 minutes for pastry and coffee??? Twenty minutes. Twenty-one, twenty-two, then here comes the waitress with a steaming plate of french toast and sausages. My friend's bewildered look was killing me and I kept choking on my food. "Should we ask the waitress," I said, "when was the last time she was at an ophthalmologist?"

At the bank they have a new system. Formerly, I would line up behind what I thought would be the fastest moving line to the teller, but my luck was always such that I would be behind someone whose business transaction would be so complicated it took a half hour or more to finish. But now, with this new system everyone stands in one line and waits his turn for the first available teller. This is fine but usually there are 10 tellers ready to serve the customers and when I come to the end of the line I have to move my head in ping-pong fashion to see which one is available. Hearing people can just stand and relax until they hear someone call out that it is their turn. I have developed such good peripheral vision that many times I had to tell the hearing person ahead of me that the teller down to the left was waiting for her.

You win some and lose some.

I have a constant dread that my timing would be so good the bank would be robbed just when I am there. How do I speechread bank robbers who have their faces masked? How should I react—I am deaf, d-e-a-f, DEAF, don't shooooot. What do you wantmetodo? Lie on the floor? Turn around? Keep my hands up? In this case, I guess I will have to be fatalistic. Frightened by my "deaf voice" their guns will unhesitatingly go bang, bang.

Do not get me wrong. You learn to live with petty inconveniences. You learn to roll with the punches. How wonderful it is to be alive!

I arrive home. The golf course beckons. Calls from friends come in—how about a game of bridge, I know a place where we can dine, the captioned film for tonight is . . . The television news program goes on and there are two minutes of news translated into sign language.

I look in the mirror. I notice specks of shaving cream at one corner. In my flat baritone I sing again:

Oh what a bee-oo-ti-ful dayyyy
Ev'errr-y-thingggg didn't go my wayyyy
But I've a bee-oo-ti-ful feeeling
It could have beeeen muuuuUCH worse . . .

Plan now to attend the 43rd Biennial Convention of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

JUNE 30-JULY 6, 1974

Interested in post-convention tours? Watch for details.

From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

Oregon Gets It All Together

How does a person say thank you . . . I mean a special thank you to people who have given you recognition and honor . . . but most of all LOVE? People have told me that I am good with words, but this is one time I can't find the words to express what I really feel in my heart. You will better understand my loss for words by reading this notice which was sent to TRIPOD participants across the country.

THE BEST RHODES COME TO OREGON

MARY JANE RHODES, loved by her friends and respected by her opponents, will be in Oregon on her birthday!

We are so indebted to M.J.R. for her leadership; her many accomplishments and progress in the area of deafness, that we desire to express our appreciation through ACTION!

MARY JANE plans to be here for a workshop and we have chosen to use the opportunity to hold the **biggest** national SURPRISE birthday party ever!

Love, really love to have you. Can you come? If you can't make it, we ask you to give recognition to our state slogan . . . KEEP OREGON GREEN . . . and send greenbacks to help make this party **the** one to remember always.

We are having a huge birthday card custom designed and all who care to send congratulations, best wishes and dollars will have their name handwritten on M.J.'s card.

TIME: Saturday, August 25, 1973, 8 p.m.

PLACE: "Community Room," Portland Federal Savings Building, 390 N.E. Loverty Street, Salem, Oregon

Address congratulations to:

Lou Campbell
Rt. 1, Box 501-B
Junction City, Oregon 97448

Now you must understand that I knew nothing about this! (There certainly are some excellent "secret keepers" among the deaf community.) I had been invited to Oregon for a workshop to wind up the Oregon DEAF AWARENESS WEEK activities. The WEEK included a three-hour television program on the Public Broadcasting Station. The format and much of the program (including some excellent films produced by the Total Communication Laboratory at Western Maryland College, Westminster, and funded by the Media Services and Captioned Films Program at the Bureau of Education of the Handicapped, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare) was similar to the one telecast in the Washington, D.C., area last December and included a panel of persons knowledgeable about deafness.

Panel participants were David Denton, superintendent of the Maryland School

for the Deaf; Don Pettingill, president of the National Association of the Deaf; Lawrence Newman, president of the International Association of Parents of the Deaf, as well as local and state personalities working in the area of deafness in Oregon. Richard Walker, a TRIPODER from Oregon, did a beautiful job of moderating the program. Viewers across the state were invited to phone in questions (collect). From the feedback I got when I was in Oregon, it was apparent the program was well received.

On Friday, a "Special Session" was held at the Oregon State School for the Deaf in Salem. This workshop included James Little, superintendent of the New Mexico School for the Deaf, who spoke on "Parent Education, Involvement and Action"; Mrs. Dorothy Poulos, the mother of a deaf son, who addressed her comments to "Deaf Identification and Interaction with Law Enforcement." (Dorothy directs the most comprehensive program in Oregon and possibly, the United States, relative to deaf orientation with law enforcement and works in close cooperation with the Oregon Board on Police Standards and Training and the Oregon Police Academy.) My topic was "Legislative Action at the National Level." I was fortunate enough to have the use of two television tapes of "THE FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE PROCESS" classes, sponsored by the Continuing Education Program at Gallaudet College, to use as part of my presentation. This was a very satisfying and rewarding experience for the participants as well as the speakers.

On Friday night, we attended a reception sponsored by Lee Darrel's employer. His company's interest in deafness was motivated by Lee who is the parent of a deaf daughter. He is truly an exceptional parent and one I am sure the national deaf community will become aware of in the near future. He was an inspiration to me and I would like very much to share Lee with other parents across the country.

On Saturday, August 25, "THEY GROW IN SILENCE," a deaf awareness workshop was held. Discussion leaders for the workshop included David Denton, Lawrence Newman, Don Pettingill, Carl Kirchner, president of the national Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, and myself. My topic of discussion was "Diagnosis" and I shared my experiences in trying to get a diagnosis of my son's deafness. I spoke to five different groups of participants and it was a most exhilarating experience for me. One of my most pleasant surprises came when I discovered two hearing aid dealers on one of my groups. I extended a warm welcome to these men and asked them to please spread the word of "welcome to the deaf community" to other hearing aid dealers across the nation. Oh yes, I was also

given the honor of sort of keynoting the workshop at the beginning of this most exciting day. We had to delay the beginning of the program because there were so many people lined up for registration—about 350 participants in all.

The people in Oregon did a fantastic job of planning DEAF AWARENESS WEEK activities—and they only had about six weeks to do the one thousand and one chores that make for a successful undertaking of this magnitude. They raised more than \$1500 to help pay the travel expenses of out-of-state people invited to participate in the WEEK's activities. Where did they get the money? Well I'm not sure about all of their sources, but I do know that hearing aid dealers in Oregon kicked in something in excess of \$500, and the Portland Public Schools also picked up the tab for some travel expenses. As a matter of fact the workshop program listed a variety of sources of support.

Readers should have some idea of how many "outsiders" or persons we might have considered "outsiders" are truly interested in providing support and service to the deaf community. As I understand it, Jim Andruess, an audiologist, was responsible for inviting participation by hearing aid dealers—an example which could well be followed by other audiologists across the country. Hearing aid dealers have felt left out and Jim is doing something to see that they become a real participant in deaf community activities. We must remember that those who profess to support total communication acknowledge the importance of amplification.

It was some show that the Oregon team put on, wasn't it! But this isn't all. Bob Jackson, with one of the Portland television stations, taped interviews with a number of the out-of-state persons invited to the workshop—and he attended most of the week's activities.

One of the greatest boosts to me was the fact that the Oregon DEAF AWARENESS WEEK activities were sponsored by the Oregon Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf. I guess you all know by now that Federal support for the national COSD was cut. This necessitated the dismissal of all of the paid staff of the national office. But, please don't stop supporting the national COSD! Other sources of financial support are being sought and it is hoped that paid staff can be employed in the future to carry on the work of the Council. With your financial support, the annual COSD Forum can be continued, and with even enough money for part-time help, the guidance to local and state COSD's can continue. So, keep your own financial support of the national COSD coming in and how about asking friends to kick in a little money to help us have a united voice in Washington. Dr. David Denton, president of the COSD, is carrying the ball now, and he will be happy to receive your financial support. Send checks to: Dr. David Denton, COSD, c/o Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick, Maryland. The

successful work of the Oregon COSD proves the need for maintaining a national office.

You know, the people in Oregon kept me so busy that I forgot that it was my birthday. I knew a "sing in" was scheduled for Saturday night in Salem, but I really didn't think much about it, other than to be pleased that Floyd McDowell, superintendent of the Montana School for the Deaf, would be there to tickle the piano keys when we exercised our voices and fingers at the "sing in." Clarence and Patsy Supalla kept my mind on other things as we returned to their home in Beaverton after the workshop. I was enjoying myself so much that I didn't pay much attention to the schedule of activities. I just followed the crowd—and what a crowd it was. Everyone I met in Oregon was beautiful. They reached out with love and welcomed me with warmth. They truly touched my heart.

The trip to Salem was a little out of the ordinary because a state policeman stopped us for speeding and we had trouble finding the "sing in" once we got into Salem . . . but we did at last arrive. Carl Kirchner met us at the door and let me into a room filled with people who suddenly burst forth with "Happy Birthday to Mary Jane." Was I surprised? You better believe it! I was determined not to cry—but I was speechless. I just stood there kind of dumb like and couldn't quite grasp what was happening. Why were all of these people paying me such an honor? What had I ever done to deserve a national birthday party? How could I express what I thought and how I felt? I was so shocked that I guess I really never did say the words I wanted to say . . . or express what it meant to be loved and

honored by the beautiful Oregonians in the room and others from across the nation. After a little time to permit me to gain some composure, I was called to the front of the room to be honored in comments from my dear friends, Carl Kirchner and Ray Jones (who came up from California State University, Northridge, for my party). There were letters and cards from across the nation, plus a giant card designed by Cameo Campbell with lots and lots of names on it. Among the many letters was one which I would like to share with you.

Dear Mary Jane,

Wow what a birthday this must have been. You have given so much to so many of us, I hope that the enclosed that my Kathy wrote and I found on a piece of paper will express to you, for me, what your efforts in TRIPOD and other things have done for me and others.

"I saw a lone tree on top of a hill. I felt that sorry for it, because nobody do not live near it. The alone tree has a big hole on it. The raccoon is living inside of tree's body with its raccoon babies. They are very cute. The alone tree has a friend."

Somehow this reminded me of all the parents that have been so alone for so very long—and now because of TRIPOD (and you and others) are now not alone and have friends across the country.

My best love,

Ginny

(Virginia Hewes, Saco, Maine)

I wish that I could list all of the names of persons who sent their best wishes to me, or gave them to me in person—but I wouldn't dare because I might miss someone. Instead I will just give my love and thanks to everyone who gave of

themselves to make my birthday a very special day. I do want to say that I was thrilled to know that the decorations for my party were prepared by students from the Oregon School for the Deaf and that the cakes for the party were baked and decorated by an 80-year-old deaf woman.

There is one person I have to give special recognition to, because without her I wouldn't have had an "Oregon Birthday To Remember" . . . and from what I was told while in Oregon this woman was also responsible for spearheading the DEAF AWARENESS WEEK activities. At the close of the workshop on Saturday, her efforts were recognized with a dozen yellow roses. This beautiful woman is Lou Campbell. Those of you who are regular readers of my column will, perhaps, recognize the name. Lou was the author of "A Very Tired Parent!!!" which appeared in the March 1973 issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN. Like so many other parents across the country, Lou felt frustrated and alone in trying to make things happen . . . but also like so many other mothers and fathers of deaf children, Lou took a deep breath and started over again. I am thankful that she found new courage and the energy to motivate DEAF AWARENESS WEEK in Oregon. (Just think what she could do if she weren't tired!) She has been a stimulant to me as well as an inspiration—and because of her dedication and hard work, August 25, 1973, was my most special and beautiful birthday. I can never find the words to say thank you to Lou, so I will just say in print for all of the nation to read: "Lou, I love you. You are a most dear and treasured friend."

For all of the other beautiful people, in Oregon and across the country, who made my birthday such a happy one, I would like to dedicate this favorite poem.

It is my joy in life to find,
At every turning of the road,
The strong arm of a comrade kind,
To help me onward with my load.
And since I have no gold to give,
And love alone must make amends,
My constant prayer is, while I live,
God make me worthy of my friends.

Brooks V. Monaghan Passes

Brooks V. Monaghan, 60, of Memphis, Tennessee, Southern Grand Vice President of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, passed away on August 17, 1973, after a long battle with heart disease. He was laid to rest in his hometown, Amory, Mississippi.

Brooks retired a few years ago after 27 years with the Memphis Publishing Company. At the time of his death, he was serving his fourth term as an officer in the NFSD, having been first elected at the Detroit convention in 1959.

Survivors include his wife, Ann; three sons, Brooks, Jr., Bill and Orloff; and five brothers, among whom are Bilbo and P. K.

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Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

Taken from "The Duke of Las Vegas," Las Vegas Review-Journal:

Caesar's Palace has a sign on a Salt Lake City highway reading, "Wouldn't You Rather Be in Las Vegas at Caesar's Palace?" and one of the locals resented it so much that he sent a blistering, no-word-barred letter to the management.

After reading it, Caesar's Palace prexy Bill Weinberger confessed, "It's the most shocking 'sign' language I've ever come across!"—Sent in by Leonard A. Marshall.

* * *

Elmer Long, Manhattan Beach, Calif., found this in Bennett Cerf's "Try and Stop Me":

One friend of Mark Twain (Mr. Miller Hutchinson) invented both the Klaxon horn and the acousticon for the deaf. "Hmpfh," commented Twain. "Hutchinson invented that confounded horn to deafen people so they'd have to buy his acousticon."

* * *

Ed Holonya, Riverside, offered this tale:

A fellow printer told me when he was in Chicago he took his family to an amusement park. At the park he came upon a large crowd. There were some deaf people talking and since they signed, hearing people stopped to watch them move their arms. His wife and children were going to join the crowd and watch the deaf. He told them, "Come on, let's have fun. They're only deaf people who talk with their hands."

Well, as he was herding his family away he glanced back and was puzzled to see the hearing crowd breaking up. Then he saw the reason why. One of the deaf guys was passing a hat for a "collection." Some of the hearing people actually paid so they stayed to watch the deaf move their hands some more.

* * *

At long last (four months) Dr. George Thosteson reached our letter in his huge bag, and answered it in his regular daily column in the newspapers. More to the point, it was an answer to the "Office Nurse" in Ann Landers' column, who implied that nothing, but nothing, smaller than one's elbow should go into one's ears (see September DA.).

Dr. Thosteson wrote:

That's an old, old saying about the elbow—and it started because so many people were puncturing ear drums or scratching the ear canal by using hairpins, toothpicks, nail files and all sorts of similar weapons on their defenseless ears.

If you just use soap and water and a wash rag, you can wash as far into the ears as they need. Ear canals keep themselves remarkably clean without any attention.

Some individuals, it is true, produce an excessive amount of ear wax at times, which can become impacted and plug the canal, interfering with hearing. The wax plugs almost always are further in than can be reached by any safe method of self-extraction.

If it happens, it should be removed by a physician who, with an otoscope, can see into the ear and determine what needs to be done.

If wax impacts repeatedly, your best bet is to discuss with your doctor a safe method of rinsing the excess wax out—one way is to put a drop of sweet oil in the ear, and let it soften the wax for 12 hours or so. Then the softened wax usually can be washed out with warm water, a weak soda solution or whatever your doctor advises. He can show you the proper way to use an ear syringe, so you won't build up any harmful pressure in the canal.

Matters more serious than wax can impair hearing; infection, damage to the drum, degeneration of the auditory nerve or changes in the middle ear, such as otosclerosis. Trying to clean your own ears won't prevent any of these but may cause a couple of them.

* * *

In one of my folders I came across a cartoon I must have received some years ago and which I laid away to get in time a stereo mat from which to cast a reproduction for use in my page. It's too late now to do anything of the sort. The cartoon is entitled "The World of Medicine" issued by a service of California Medical Association. The text:

Guyot, postmaster at Versailles in 1724, told of a woman who could hear voices only during a great din . . . so her husband employed a drummer to facilitate conversation.

Guyot himself had this kind of deafness and to treat it he invented a syringe . . . the forerunner of the eustachian catheter.

Today, it's known that loud and persistent noise may be a cause of permanent hearing loss. You may need to wear ear plugs if you live or work in a noisy place.

Caption under the cartoon:

When Guyot found that he could regain his hearing through opening the eustachian tube that leads from the middle ear to

the pharynx, very little was known about diseases of the ear. Today, medical and surgical techniques can correct or improve many types of hearing impairment. However, loud and persistent noise can damage auditory nerves and result in hearing loss.

* * *

In the course of her conversation with some friends, Mrs. Mary Thompson, Baldwin Park, Calif., told of her fear of prowlers. She told of her encounters with three of them, starting with the first one at her state school in Tennessee where a boy (later tracked down), with a stocking cap over his face, with holes in the cap for eyes, invaded Mary's dormitory. No harm was done except perhaps for starting a fear-crazed condition in Mary's mind. Then some years later, in Union City, Tenn., at a window of her home, Mary, one late evening, looked into a gun barrel pointed at her. She screamed, "Get out! Get out!" She was saved when a man, living in the other half of their duplex house, came out on the porch with a shotgun, and the prowler fled into the night. A few days earlier, she had come home from a party to find her house ransacked, kitchen, living room, bedroom where everything was turned topsy-turvy in the burglar's search for something. Money and other valuables were not taken, but her husband's suits were gone. At another time, in Springfield, Mass., Mary awoke to find a prowler trying to pull down a screen of a window when he thought nobody was in the house. His flashlight hit Mary looking at the silhouette of the man in the window. He forthwith fled.

These three episodes have remained indelibly with Mary ever since, and affected her to the point where she starts at shadows, so to speak. And now she lives alone, her Max gone, and her little girl grown up and tending to her own family.

To illustrate the state of her fear-conditioned mind, Mary one night recently finished her stint at 1:30 a.m. at the newspaper plant where she works, and came home to her apartment, locked and night-latched her door, and prepared for bed. While she was attending to some papers at her desk, her eye caught something white at her feet, just behind her. She froze to immobility for a moment. Then resolutely she turned around—to find nobody, but a white cat belonging to people in the rooms above hers. She screamed, unlatched and unlocked the door, chased the cat out, and again locked and latched the door. She sat down to simmer down and let her quiet composure return. (Not that she hated cats, but that she was allergic to them.)

Thus was her mental state, when at 7:30 a.m., some months ago, she was jarred out of a sound sleep. She sat up, surveyed the room—it was daylight. She ventured to look under the bed. As she turned her head down to peer under, her nightgown collarcord dropped and hit her on the forehead, forcing her to jerk her head up. Did the night visitor hit her?

At that moment she did not know, but she was shaking with fright. To lie down and not know whether a man was under her bed was unthinkable; tension could mount to a dangerous pitch. Better to have it out whatever should happen! Mary's heart was in her throat as she lowered her head for a quick look, and jerked it up again to avoid a blow from the intruder. There was no one under the bed. A surge of relief engulfed her. She got up and looked through her rooms to ascertain no one was in but she herself. But what had awakened her that morning so rudely? She rested a while to cool off, then dressed up.

That afternoon she went to her newspaper work, on the night shift, to learn that there had been an earthquake at 7:30 that morning.

* * *

RIBBING!

(By way of explaining what is to follow in the next two paragraphs: Evan Ellis, Riverside, a few months ago underwent an operation for hiatus hernia that involved removing a rib during the process.)

At dinner, recently, Evan squared his shoulders nervously. Wife Alice noticed the action, and asked what the matter was. Evan ventured on the notion that perhaps because he lacked a rib on the left side, he felt lop-sided toward the left.

A guest at dinner joshingly inquired whether Alice was his biblical rib! That Evan, like Adam did to Eve, married his rib.

* * *

Another card from Elmer Long just came, piece taken from Bennett Cerf's "Try and Stop Me":

Chauncey Depew was sitting in a Savannah park one Sunday morning listening to the church bells for which that town is famous.

"Wonderful bells," said Depew to an old gaffer sitting beside him.

"What's that?" said the other, cupping one hand over his ear.

"I said the bells here sound wonderful," said Depew in a louder voice.

"Can't hear you," said the old man.

Depew's voice rose to a shout. "I say that you have beautiful bells here in Savannah," he bellowed.

"It's no use," said the gaffer. "I could probably hear you if it wasn't for them g - - - M bells!"



TIME OUT FROM A BUSY DAY AT CAMP—Marie Bellinger of Washington, D. C., Greg Verdin of Bethesda, Md., and Lisa Myers of Gladwyne, Pa. (left to right), enjoy a little conversation on the swimming pier at the Golden Chain Camp near Blairstown, N. J. Students from the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School and the Model Secondary School for the Deaf took part in summer sessions at the camp.

Kendall And MSSD Students Enjoy Camping Experience

Students from the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School and the Model Secondary School for the Deaf enjoyed a camping experience the past summer as a part of their school's summer programs. Use of the Golden Chain Camp, near Blairstown, New Jersey, was offered by the Order of the Golden Chain, a non-sectarian fraternal organization founded in 1929, whose major project is the 138-acre camp which they make available to underprivileged and exceptional children. This marks the second summer the deaf students have attended the camp, which is administered jointly by the Gallaudet College Alumni Association and the Model Secondary School for the Deaf.

Incorporated into the regular school session, the camp experience was an integral part of the instructional program of each school. The teaching-learning process took place in a group-life setting with nature as the classroom. Recreation was a major aspect of the instructional program.

Directing the KDES camp program was Mr. Douglas Zier, physical education teacher at the school. Included in the counseling staff were several Gallaudet College students. Older children (ages 10-14) attended a two-week session early

in July. Upon their return to school, younger children (ages 6-9) went for one week.

Chuck Daube, a teacher at the Indiana School for the Deaf, who last year did his practicum at MSSD, served as camp director for the entire summer. Mervin Garretson and Mike Deninger, principal and assistant principal, coordinated curriculum activities for the MSSD sessions, August 6-17. Courses centered on values clarification, mathematics games related to the outdoors, nature study, physical education and drama. Curricula for the 10-day courses were designed especially for use within the camping experience.

A filmed documentary of camp activities was made by the MSSD Division of Instructional Design/Media, which will provide a useful tool for evaluation.

Gallaudet Student Government Celebrates Silver Anniversary

Gallaudet College celebrated 25 years of Student Body Government October 9-13 with special programs, guest speakers, homecoming events and a day free from classes. Gallaudet established its first student government in September of 1948 as a "mother hen" for a flock of student organizations by providing them with leadership and funds.

Significant in the week's activities was the presence of 24 previous SBG presidents, coming from throughout the nation, each heading special seminars on different topics. Stanley Benowitz, first SBG president and now a teacher at Rochester School for the Deaf, was guest speaker at the 25th anniversary banquet at the Shoreham Hotel.

Since its founding in 1948, the SBG has insured the students with an active role in the administration of the college. Gallaudet students also serve as fully accredited and active members of the Faculty Senate and the faculty committees on curriculum and faculty/student affairs.

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RID Directory

Copy for the 1973 **Directory of Members** was sent to the printers the week of September 17 and the directory is scheduled for completion in late October.

In addition to names and addresses of members, the directory will contain the Code of Ethics, information on the national certification program, articles of incorporation, bylaws and suggested fee schedule for interpreters.

Convention Plans Progressing

Each member of the Washington State RDI (WSRID) is serving on a working committee for the Third National RID Workshop/Convention. Betty Teeter, publicity chairman, reports that general information will go out to all members some time in November or December.

Alice Burch is arranging college credit (Seattle Community College) for the workshop hours. The hospitality committee, headed by Mary Stotler, is planning the banquet at Kiana Lodge, which is on an island reached only by boat. An all-day excursion to Victoria, British Columbia, via ferry has Barbara Gisselberg and her transportation committee busy.

The finance committee and Kathern Carlstrom, chairman, have organized several fund-raising projects. Members are encouraged to purchase Christmas cards (in the language of signs) and a sign book "Introduction to Manual Communication."

RID Members at the Polls

Fifty-one percent (51%) of RID members returned ballots, voting on the issues of incorporation, releasing evaluation scores to individuals, and suggested fees. Of the members who voted, 96.8% are in favor of incorporation, 2.5% voted against incorporation and .7% abstained; 96.9% voted to release evaluation scores to individuals, 2.7% are opposed, and .4% abstained; the new suggested fee schedule is supported by 83.5% of the members voting, 15.2% voted against the proposed schedule and 1.3% abstained.

RID Membership Cards

Dear RID Members:

The RID Executive Board at its spring meeting adopted a new series of membership cards in order to indicate the

certification process. As some of you have indicated in letters to the RID office, our approach to this situation seems to penalize or ignore interpreters with excellent skills who may not have had the opportunity to be evaluated or who choose not to be evaluated. The RID board members in designing the new cards did not have this in mind and appreciate your help in calling it to our attention.

The board is currently reviewing the membership cards. In the meantime, we will continue to send out the current cards so that we can keep our records in order. The board will reissue membership cards to all members who have paid 1973-1974 dues after incorporation is official. This way we will all be up-to-date.

Thank you for your interest, patience, and understanding.

Sincerely,

Carl J. Kirchner, President
for the RID Executive Board

* * *

The Northern California Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (NorCRID) and the Gallaudet College Alumni Association held a combined banquet in Berkeley last February. The occasion was a further step towards closer relationships between

the deaf and the hearing. The speaker for the evening was Mervin Garretson of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf on Kendall Green. Mr. Garretson was one of the first deaf persons to be assigned an administrative role.

* * *

Former NorCRID member Carl McDonald is now holding an exciting position as teacher at the Amaha Desta School for the Deaf in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He and his wife Becki plan a trip to the U.S. some time next spring to try to raise money for their work in Ethiopia.

* * *

An unusual interpreting situation came up for Kit Corson a few months ago. In a court case involving a member of the Hell's Angels motorcycle group, an interpreter was needed who could lipread one of the defendants whose larynx had been removed due to cancer of the throat.

* * *

A directory of all NorCRID members has been compiled and distributed to courts, attorneys and social service agencies which might require the services of an interpreter.

* * *

Evaluation of interpreters continues to



Virginia Cotter, the new president of NorCRID (Northern California Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf), is shown with outgoing President Ken Norton at a recent general meeting held at Ohlone College.

be one of the ongoing concerns of NorCRID. To date, 30 people have been evaluated with 9 receiving the Comprehensive Skills Certificate, 5 the Expressive Translating and Interpreting Certificates and 13 the Reverse Skills Certificate. The first evaluation session was held at Ohlone College in Fremont last December. The college initiated a program for the deaf and hard of hearing in the fall of 1972 and has been a hub for NorCRID activities. The college facilities have been used for both general meetings and evaluation sessions. Two training sessions are planned for this fall to prepare more interpreters for evaluation.

* * *

Ms. Victoria Cotter who has been serving as chairperson for the evaluation committee will soon assume the duties of president of NorCRID. She will be replaced by Ms. Millie Stansfield. Other officers beginning terms are Vice President Don Renzulli, Treasurer Bill Baim and Secretary Ellen Brewer.

The National Culturama by SALLYPAT DOW

The corn is in the crib, ensilage in the silo, rowen in the barn and pumpkin off the vine; the goldenrod holds sway and hardwood foliage strength is on the way. Ah autumn. First months, September and October of the 'ember days. Indeed rare as any of those given days in June . . . Our cultural directors have been busy as on to Seattle we move . . . in '74!

New Jersey's Shirley Lerner reports that the climax of the New Jersey Association of the Deaf convention during a June weekend was the cultural festival on a Sunday morning. She reports that there were 15 entrants but in spite of the small number of participants their exhibitions were so professional and beautiful that it was difficult for the three judges and the observers to choose the winners.

First prize winner in the Painting contest was Bonnie Seprano with a water color ("Sunset"). Philip Moos took first prize in Photography with his "Sweet Dreams." First and second prizes in the Personal Hobbies section went to Pearl Spalton and George Joline for their ce-

ramic creations. Mary Reid entered a green and orange dress in sewing to win first prize and Shirley Floss took second prize with a pant skirt outfit.

Theresa Newman entered her Christmas ornaments in the Hand Crafts section and came away a first place winner. Charles Salotti took second place with his metal work. And, in the Knitting Contest Mary Joline copped first place with her crewel picture and Aileen Brody came in second with a knitted afghan.

Shirley says that special thanks should also go to Mary Barnabei for her skills in managing the beauty contest at the banquet the evening before the Cultural Festival. Prizes were awarded to the winners by Miss NJAD of 1973-75—Doreen Baldwin of Point Pleasant, New Jersey.

* * *

And down in South Carolina Miss Mary Craig of Greenville was crowned Miss Deaf South Carolina queen. Doing the honors was NAD prexy Don Pettingill. Peggy Craig, also of Greenville, was first runnerup and named Miss Congeniality. Avis Milligan of Conway was second runnerup.

Other contestants were Terry Ann Ginn, Miss Charleston; Faye Gist of Spartanburg; Vickie Joyner, Miss Midland of Columbia; Cindy Strickland of Conway, and Sherri Wilson, Miss Yorkville. The winner and second runnerup presented for their talent competitions original songs pertaining to the life of a deaf person and of course these songs were "sung" in the language of signs.

Sharon Young, second runnerup in the 1972 Miss Deaf America pageant, was a judge and talent participant in the pageant.

Sharon McKinney served as interpreter for the hearing audience. She is deaf but speaks and has been convention cultural director for the past year. The SCAD convention was unique in that it was the first time the hearing public had been invited to attend all meetings and to experience the life of a hearing impaired or deaf person.

Congratulations, New Jersey and South Carolina. Let's hear from you other states. Your Culturama Editor has moved to New York City to pursue her studies at New York University; therefore, please note my new address and TTY number: Miss SallyPat Dow, 3001 Henry Hudson Parkway W 6A, Bronx, New York 10463. TTY 212-796-8270.

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Christmas Cards in signs

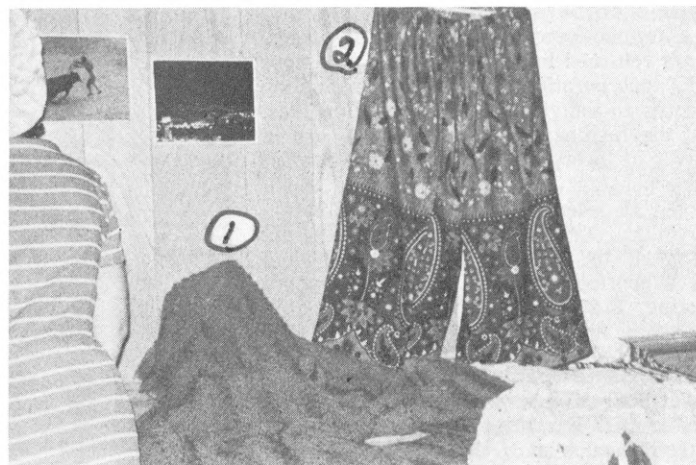
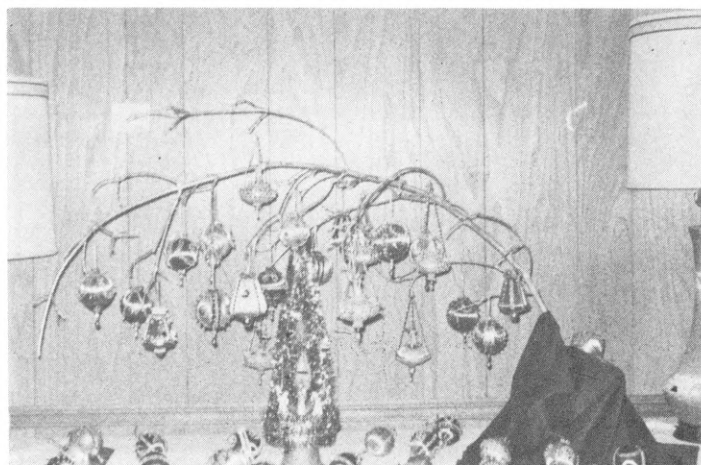
4 designs, 24 cards and envelopes per package \$2.25
incl. post.

To order books or cards, send check or money order to Kathern Carlstrom,
12423 20th Ave., N.E., Seattle, WA 98125.

RID Plate

A china plate with the RID emblem (in red) and the fingerspelled alphabet (in black)—art work by David Watson. Only 500 of these plates will be made. Order now for Christmas gifts! \$5.50
incl. post.

To order plates, send check or money order to RID, P.O. Box 1339,
Washington, D. C. 20013.



NEW JERSEY WINNERS—Left: Christmas ornaments exhibited by Theresa Newman. Right: Afghan (1) by Aileen Brody and pant skirt by Shirley Floss.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Don G. Pettingill, President

George Propp, Secretary-Treasurer

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secy.

N.A.D.

President's Message

By Don G. Pettingill

9314 Wellington
Seabrook, Maryland 20801



One morning recently I was going through a pile of papers when I chanced upon a penciled first draft of a letter. It was a "thank you" note to Ronald Sutcliffe and his committee for an outstanding job of planning and carrying out the Halex House Dedication program last May 19, 1973.

With apprehension, I asked Sully if he had ever received a note of thanks for a job well done and he replied in the negative. I explained the goof. He said he was glad to hear what happened because he was beginning to wonder if the NAD Executive Board was satisfied with his efforts.

WE WERE! Here's the belated letter mailed to him and his committee on September 24, 1973:

Mr. Ronald Sutcliffe, Chairman
Halex House Dedication Committee
Gallaudet College
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Ron:

On behalf of the Executive Board of the National Association of the Deaf, I wish to thank you and your committee for an outstanding job of planning and executing the Halex House Dedication and Open House, May 19, 1973.

The ceremony was one of the most inspiring and heart-warming I have ever attended. It attests to your expertise in knowing who to choose for what job.

The luncheon afterwards had everyone commenting on its quality and quantity. The Open House was expertly handled. My only regret is that every deaf person in America could not have been there! It was a time in history that should have been seen and shared by everyone!

Thanks again, Ron, for your flawless generalship. By copy of this letter to the following committee members, I am also gratefully acknowledging their exceptional assistance!

Most sincerely,
Don G. Pettingill
President, NAD

cc: Halex House Dedication Committee

Leon Auerbach
Joseph Castronovo
Jack Gannon
John Levesque
Willis Mann
Terrence O'Rourke
Fred Schreiber

* * *

Seems like the summer has been full of exciting meetings which have invariably spotlighted the beautiful new ways hearing and deaf people are teaming up and working together. Another such gratifying meeting which your president was able to attend was a regional "Deaf Awareness Week" workshop August 23-25, 1973, in Portland, Oregon, sponsored by the Oregon Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf. A group of dedicated citizens interested in better things for the deaf went all out to make the Portland area fully aware of the deaf and their problems, and judging from reports, they really succeeded. Lou Campbell, mother of a deaf daughter; Lee Darrel, father of a deaf child; Jim and Sherri Andruess, professionals working with the deaf in the Portland area; Bill Cooksley, Portland Community College,

and Bob Lidfors, president of the Oregon COSD, provided the "head of steam" which guaranteed an outstanding program from the beginning.

On the evening of the 23rd, a three-hour TV show, "They Grow in Silence: An Evening on Deafness," was broadcast live. The next day another TV station taped another half-hour show on "Employment and Education for Employment of the Deaf." Bob Jackson, whose parents were deaf and who has a special program with the station, moderated this show. Your president was privileged to appear on both of the above TV programs.

On Saturday, August 25, a "Workshop on Deaf Awareness" was held at Portland Community College. Five workshop sessions were attended by over 250 participants. Sessions and their moderators are as follows: Diagnosis, Ms. Mary Jane Rhodes and Dr. Jim Andruess; Personal Identity, Larry Newman and Julian Singleton; Education, Dr. David Denton and Bill Peck; Communication, Carl Kirchner and Ms. Roma Cline and Vocational Training, Ms. Lois Tollefson and Don G. Pettingill.

One report from Oregon says: "The responses to both the TV specials and the workshop have been most encouraging to all those working toward the acceptance of total communication in the education and training of the deaf. Parents, professionals and the deaf themselves have already felt the impact of a most successful "Deaf Awareness Week."

The tempo of out-of-town speaking engagements has slowed a bit, for which I am thankful. However, I have several very interesting and challenging dates in the next two months. Howard Watson, formerly of the Maryland DVR and now director of the Community Service Agency for the Deaf in Indianapolis, is program chairman of the Indiana Governor's Conference on the Handicapped and has invited me to speak before the Conference on October 4.

Gary Olsen, president of the Indiana Association of the Deaf, requested that I stay over and participate in a statewide meeting of his group on Saturday, October 5. I appreciate being able to combine several "jobs" into one trip, making myself most useful to two or three different organizations.

Bert Poss, who has just been appointed assistant superintendent-dean of students at the Michigan School for the Deaf, invited me to conduct an Interpreters Workshop in Flint, October 12-13. It is being sponsored by the Genesee Community College where Bert headed the program for hearing impaired students before he accepted his new appointment. Allen Sussman will also attend from the D. C. area where we will both participate in the workshop and then on a panel for total communication in Detroit, Saturday evening, October 13. Curtis Robbins is chairman of the United for Total Communication group which is sponsoring the panel discussion.

My old friend, David Myers, senior counselor, Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing for Louisiana and board member of the Louisiana RID, invited me to be keynote speaker at the annual convention of their state RID chapter, November 10.

Yes sir, it's been quite a summer. It reminds me of one of my favorite quotes: "Either lead, follow or get out of the way." Everybody interested in a better world for all the deaf are pulling in harness and harmony. Exciting, isn't it?

Effective January 1, 1974, rates for advertising in the Church Directory and in the Club Directory will be \$10.00 per year (11 issues) per column inch. Ten lines can be used at the above rate.

HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber



It seems to me I am always writing Home Office Notes and that is about all I do here. But in looking back, that isn't the case. With September gone we have had to tackle a lot of problems and make a lot of promotions—ads—if you like that word better.

First on our program, of course, was the sign language playing cards. This game idea is selling like crazy and we hope crazier when our readers realize that this makes a great gift not only for their children and/or grandchildren but also for the kids in their neighborhood as a way to get them interested in learning to sign. Once you start them off, you could end up with a whole block of volunteer interpreters when needed.

Then we have the new flash cards which are also excellent for improving one's signing abilities and people who are now using them are really surprised at how well they help. In addition, we have a basic version of our own sign language book in Spanish. Frances Parsons, who has often written about her adventures abroad, and who teaches signs in the countries she visits, was responsible for starting this. Originally intended for Argentina and perhaps Mexico, we got smart, a little late perhaps, but not too late—and in time to arrange it for people in our own country as well. Chicanos and Puerto Ricans and for use in Puerto Rico itself. One benefit is that it could be a good way to improve on one's Spanish. We wonder if students taking Spanish will pick it up. Still other items include books from New York University's Deafness Research and Training Center. The Center usually supplies copies of its publications free but once its supply is exhausted, it reprints and sells additional copies if the demand is good enough. Since the Center makes significant contributions to the state of the art, we are pleased to be associated with this effort. We now sell "Counseling With Deaf People" at \$3 and "Reading on Deafness" also at \$3 per copy. We generally also have on hand a supply of the Center's "free" pamphlets, too. We put quotation marks on the "free" because we do have to charge for postage and handling. As still another service to our members we are now selling Bell and Howell 16mm Sound Projectors, both the 1545 and 1552 models. The 1545 model sells for \$500 and the 1552 is \$525—if you are a member. Non-members can also buy them but the cost is \$25 more in each case. We also sell projector bulbs. At the moment we sell only two—both for Bell and Howell projectors. The 1545, 1550 and 1552 models use the new EKS bulbs which we sell at \$8.50 for members and \$9.50 for non-members. The CWA sells for the same price although this will be lowered. All prices are payable in advance and include shipping charges in the continental USA. Members who have other projectors and need different bulbs are urged to contact us and if the demand is great enough we will stock them also. We will need to know the type of bulb like EKS, CWA, DAX, etc., and the price you now pay. The reason for this is to make sure we can sell it cheaper since there is no point in stocking bulbs that you can buy for less elsewhere. Then we will be looking for other things that we might sell as a service to our members.

We already belong to the United Buyers Service and anything we sell must be directly related to deafness, otherwise the income becomes taxable and in all probability the price too high. But if it is related to deafness, we pay no income taxes and hence can sell for less. Some ideas are doorbells, baby cries, telephone lights, wake up alarms, etc. What would you like to see us sell? Drop us a line and let us know.

We are pleased to announce that we are rapidly filling the

building again. In fact we have more tenants now than we had when we first took possession of Halex House with the prospect that we will soon reach the stage where at the very least the building will pay for itself. If we can continue to get good support from our members and friends, it will not be long before the building will not only pay for itself but give us an income as well. All of this despite the cutbacks in government grants. As of now, we have rented about half of one wing on the top floor. This includes the space that once was the RID office, the reception room and the Census office. Together the rentals on this floor bring us about \$700 a month. The remaining space on the top floor is the NAD's and we house the CSP program, the WFD project, the IAPD and the Publishing Division as well as our other outlets. On the entrance floor, we are full although about 1000 square feet of this is used by the Metropolitan Washington Association of the Deaf at low cost. The MWAD is looking for its own place and will leave when it finds a place or we find new tenants. The lower floor is also full although we use about 700 square feet ourselves for mailing, stockroom and maintenance space. Next month we will have reduced the second trust to \$27,000 and it is a definite goal that by this time in 1974 the second trust will be fully paid and we will be making substantial dents in the original mortgages.

The Executive Secretary has been relatively stationary after his vacation, remaining in Silver Spring in August and September at least until the very end when he went to New York to the Deafness Research and Training Center's Advisory Board meeting. While there, he discussed handling the Center's publications. On October 6, he was in Seattle finalizing details for next summer's convention and discussing post-convention arrangements. While costs have not been fixed because air fares are uncertain, it looks like there will be a wide choice of post-convention activities available to the avid traveler. The NAD will be sponsoring at least one Hawaiian tour which will feature, I think for the first time, a professional interpreter/guide. There have been many tours with interpreters in the past and it is possible that this is not the "first" but as far as we know, Hawaii has the only trained tourist guide who is also a qualified RID interpreter. Other tours are slated for Alaska and at least one from this area will attempt to put together a two-week deal that will include Seattle, San Francisco and Las Vegas. With the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf also meeting in Seattle just before the NAD Convention, it certainly looks like the place to be next summer is Seattle. By deciding now to take in all the great attractions of the Pacific Northwest you can come up with the best of everything. Details will be coming up monthly from now on.

STAFFING—The Home Office is gradually picking up from the severe cutbacks that we suffered last spring when our grants ran out. We have new people in the persons of Kathy Dounis who has taken Sharon Roberts Diaz' place and Joy Barrow who replaced Marcy Herron as Willis Mann's secretary. In addition, we still have Sharon and Mary Ann Locke, both of whom have joined Lee Katz in the IAPD office. Maurice Tomdio, who is a student like Sharon Diaz, is also working part-time in the mailroom. So we have 23 people in the office which, while much less than the 32 we once had, is still showing that we are coming back. We also have our new electronic cash register in operation and if you have bought anything recently or paid your dues you should have gotten some samples of what it can do. We are depending on the cash register to speed up invoicing and shipping in the book department. We also had to join the large number of companies and organizations that are adding interest charges to late bills. We are charging 1% interest on bills unpaid after 30 days—the direct result of the high cost of borrowed money.

THE NAD AND ITS TTY's—In order to clarify some possible misunderstanding as to how we answer our TTY we would like to explain that the first person to answer the TTY is our receptionist, who just types "NAD HERE GA." While this seems curt, the reason is that we have no way of distinguishing a local TTY call from a long distance or toll call. To avoid considerable expense to the caller, our receptionist answers "NAD

HERE GA." Our receptionist then tries to switch callers as quickly as possible to whomever they want to talk with. No discourtesy is intended—nor is it that the receptionist is too busy to be more polite—but only an effort to prevent unnecessary expense to people who cannot or should not have to pay

an excessive long distance phone bill. The office or person being called will identify himself or herself. We hope people will understand and accept that the volume of calls going through the receptionist makes it necessary to be as quick as possible—not for us but for you.

Recent Developments Among State Associations

Indiana: The Indianapolis Community Service Agency for the Deaf was accepted in July for support by the United Way Fund of Indianapolis. Still to be raised are several thousand dollars to meet prior matching grants.

The agency is under the management of the Indianapolis Speech and Hearing Center, Inc. Frank Price is executive director of the speech and hearing center. Howard Watson is director of the service agency, 615 North Alabama Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204. TTY 317-631-5477.

Tennessee: The TAD met in Chattanooga, August 2-5. About 127 registered. Cultural program. Miss Deaf Tennessee chosen.

Georgia: The GAD met in Atlanta's Six Flags over Georgia, August 9-11. About 108 in attendance. Panels. Miss Georgia elected.

Florida: The FAD met in Tallahassee, June 22-23. About 100 attended.

South Carolina: The SCAD met in Anderson, August 9-11. Constitution and by-laws were revised. Now allow hearing people to join the SCAD. NAD President Don Pettingill addressed the convention. About 250 at the convention. Miss Mary Craig was named Miss Deaf South Carolina.

Pennsylvania: The Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf held its 87th annual convention in Scranton, August 17-18. About 200 in attendance. Albert Pimentel addressed the convention. Leadership Training workshops conducted by Mr. Pimentel.

PSAD convention resolution reaffirmed support of NAD, total communication, adult education, TV for deaf, vocational rehabilitation and mental health programs.

Ohio: The OAD met in Cincinnati, June 21-23. Over 200 in attendance. Sharon Kay Boehim became Miss OAD. Attorney Bill Duning, son of Leroy Duning, addressed the convention banquet. George Johnston presented his Gee Jay show.

Northeast Ohio Deaf Development Expo was held June 7-9 in Cleveland's Higbee Auditorium. On display was the TTY. About 50 groups had exhibits covering literature on the deaf, business opportunities, religion, education, and other fields.

New York: In a step designed to improve efficiency, the Empire State Association of the Deaf voted to pattern its office after that of the National Association of the Deaf. The offices of secretary and treasurer have been combined into one office with the incumbent responsible for recording the minutes of the association

meetings and, in general, auditing the financial affairs of the association. A new position has been created, that of executive secretary, whose function will be to handle, subject to the direction of the executive board, the correspondence and general business of the association. This position will be a paid one and the ESAD is presently looking for a qualified member to fill the office.

New Jersey: The New Jersey Association of the Deaf Total Communication Committee announced that Roy K. Holcomb would speak to parents, teachers and concerned individuals on October 13, 1973, at Rutgers University in New Brunswick.

Mr. Holcomb, known as the father of total communication, is the director of the Sterck School for the Hearing Impaired in Newark, Del.

Albert G. Barnabei is the chairman of the NJAD Total Communication Committee, 850 Park Drive, Cherry Hill, N. J. 08034. The committee has been active in the cause of total communication. They send out fliers, cards and manual alphabet cards espousing total communication and conduct fund-raising activities.

State Association Officers 1973-1975

Maryland: Leon Auerbach, president; Thomas Cuscaden, first vice president; Gertrude Galloway, second vice president; John Hook, third vice president; James Barrack, fourth vice president; Carol Garretson, secretary; Frank Hutchinson, treasurer; Macon Calhoun, trustee. Mervin Garretson, Leon Auerbach, Thomas Cuscaden (alternate), representatives to the 1974 NAD Convention.

Minnesota: Lloyd Moe, president; Howard A. Johnson, first vice president; James D. Jones, second vice president; Marilyn Grenell, secretary; John Mathews, treasurer; Myrtle Allen and Charles Vadnais, directors.

Nebraska: Delbert Erickson, president; Glen Ogier, vice president; Berton Leavitt, secretary; James Wiegand, treasurer; Shirley Meyer, cultural program director; Janet Bourne, third trustee.

South Dakota: Norman Larson, Jr., president; Jerold Berke, first vice president; Eileen Kukuk, second vice president; Gary Meek, third vice president; Alice Massey, secretary-treasurer; Donald Servold, sergeant-at-arms; Mrs. Chizek, trustee.

National Association of the Deaf New Members

Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Deuel	North Carolina
Gail A. Eubank	Washington
Mark Law	Maryland
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Leighton, Jr.	Massachusetts
Theresa Puopolo	New York
Mrs. Lois M. Reed	Pennsylvania
Mrs. Ann Schroeder	Maryland
Gary E. Smith	Virgin Island
Carol A. Trachtenberg	Ohio
Mrs. Sue Wincenciak	

Contributions To Building Fund (Halex House)

George T. Acker, Jr.	\$ 5.00
Sebastian Adamiec	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Adler	100.00
James H. Affourtit	50.00
Alabama Association of the Deaf	46.00
Jack Albertson	500.00
Cheryl Alessi	60.00
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon L. Allen	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Allen	50.00
Frances Alm	100.00
Effie W. Anderson	100.00
Dale R. Anderson	28.70
Janet Anderson	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Victor Anderson	50.00
Anonymous	50.00
Anonymous	100.00
Anonymous	20.00
Anonymous	200.00
Mr. and Mrs. Hermo Anfila	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Heimo Anfila	6.00
Mr. and Mrs. Aurelio Anzivino	10.00
Marc W. Anzivino	31.00
Helen Arbutnot	100.00
Arkansas Association of the Deaf	100.00
Arizona Chapter Jr. NAD	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Armstrong	28.70
Harold Arntzen	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Leon Auerbach	130.00
Sally Auerbach	28.70
Austin Club of the Deaf	57.40
Austin NFSD Div. 156 (in memory of Richard Myers)	10.00
John C. Austin (In appreciation of the works of Dr. McCay Vernon)	25.00
Austin Texas Chapter Gallaudet College Alumni Association	57.40

Raymond Baker	40.00
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Balasa	25.00
The Baptist Church of the Deaf (In Memory of William Wright)	10.00
Baptist Church of the Deaf of Washington, D.C. (In memory of Mrs. John Miller, Sr., Mr. Eugene Reardon, Mr. Francis Ridgeway and Mr. Leonard Starke)	40.00
Carl Barber	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Barnabei	30.00
Robert L. Bates	30.00
Jane Beale	28.70
Benjamin Beaver	10.00
The Beaverton Ladies Craftsman Club	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Belsky	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Martin Belsky	100.00
Harriet D. Bello	28.70
Rev. and Mrs. Otto Berg	190.00
Mr. and Mrs. Willis Berke	28.70
Stanley K. Bigman	200.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Billings	25.00
Kenneth Blackhurst	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Block	1,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bloom, Jr.	86.22
Charles C. Bluet	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Blumenthal	100.00
Edmund Boatner	10.00
Mrs. Matilda L. Bolen	28.70
June Boyajian	28.70
Lenore Bible (In memory of Mr. and Mrs. Bird Craven)	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brewer	20.00
The Bridgeettes	28.70
(Lois Burr, Pat Duley, Helen Neill, Marjorie Norwood, Jo Ann Pelarski, Ruth Peterson, Rosalyn Gannon, Astrid Goodstein, Alice Hagemeyer, Joyce Leitch, Kay Rose, Roslyn Rosen, Agnes Sutcliffe)	
Richard Brill	25.00
Carl D. Brininstool	28.70
E. F. Broberg	200.00
Lee Brody	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. I. Lee Brody	1,000.00
Mrs. J. Dewey Brown	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund F. Bumann	1,000.00
Buffalo Civic Association for the Deaf	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Burnett	120.00
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Burstein	10.00
Gwendol Butler	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. David Burton	60.00
Dr. and Mrs. Byron Burnes	114.80
Dr. and Mrs. Byron Burnes (In memory of Freida Meagher)	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Vincent P. Byrne	200.00

Capital District Civic Association of the Deaf	57.40	Margaret H. Floyd	28.00	Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Kleberg	28.70
Herman S. Cahen	1,001.97	Agnes Foret	100.00	Martin F. Klein	10.00
George A. Calder	10.00	Mrs. Fern M. Foltz	57.40	Mr. and Mrs. Gregory C. Kimberlin	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cale	210.00	Mr. and Mrs. Max Friedman	28.70	Gregory C. Kimberlin (In memory of	
Simon J. Carmel	28.70	Robert Frisina	28.70	Theresa Burstein and Rita Jaech)	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Carney	100.30	Clinton M. Fry	2.00	Alvin A. Klugman	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Caswell, Mr. and Mrs.		Mr. and Mrs. John N. Funk	20.00	Mr. and Mrs. Felix Kowalewski (In memory	
Ronald Duley, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Leitch				of Theresa Connors Burnstein)	10.00
and Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Pelarski	16.00			Mr. and Mrs. Felix Kowalewski	
J. L. Casterline, Jr.	28.70	Gallaudet College Alumni Association	100.00	(In memory of Rita Burgess Jaech)	10.00
Miles O. Chandler	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. John Galvan	30.00	Mr. and Mrs. Felix Kowalewski	28.70
Charleston (W.Va.) Association of the Deaf	28.70	Mervin Garrettson	446.50	Edward Kowalski	28.70
Charlotte Chapter No. 2, NCAD	25.00	Lucille Garrison	55.00	Nancy Kowalski	38.70
L. Stephen Cherry	100.00	Mrs. Viola Gaston	68.70	Paul Kowalski	28.70
Lois Cherwinski	28.70	Mr. and Mrs. Asa Gatlin	75.00	Sharon Kowalski	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. William L. Christian	25.00	Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Gentile	35.00	Walter Krohnold	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Gary Clark	57.40	Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Glendening	100.00	Albert J. Krohn	37.50
Mr. and Mrs. John O. Clark	2.00	Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Golden	28.70	Mrs. Georgia Krohn	28.70
Marjorie Clere	110.00	Mr. and Mrs. Loy E. Golladay	28.70	Art Kruger	28.70
Society of the Deaf, Cleveland, Ohio	25.00	Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Goodstein	28.70	Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Kuhlman	114.80
Mrs. G. Dewey Coats	50.00	Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Goodwin	28.70	Gertrude N. Kutzleb	10.00
Colorado Association of the Deaf	30.00	Mrs. Roberta M. Gordon	100.00	Clarence E. Kubisch	27.10
Anna Coffman	10.00	GPO Patents Day Chapel			
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Colburn	28.70	(In memory of Scott Cuscaden)	15.00		
Colorado School for the Deaf Jr. NAD	25.00	Government Printing Office—Day Patents	60.00		
Mrs. John Conn	28.70	Dr. and Mrs. Wilson Grabill	500.00	Ladies' Craft Club of Beaverton	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Cordano	28.70	Rev. and Mrs. Homer E. Grace	100.00	Mr. and Mrs. Emil S. Ladner	57.40
Louise Ann Core	25.00	Eric M. Graybill	20.00	Mrs. Arthur J. Lang	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Core	50.00	Eric S. Greenaway	50.00	Rev. and Mrs. William Lange, Jr.	50.00
Council Bluffs Silent Club for the Deaf	28.70	Joanne Greenberg	1,733.34	Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Langenberg	1,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alan B. Crammatte	100.00	McCay Vernon and Joanne Greenberg	200.00	Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. Lankenau	204.82
Richard Crow	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Gross		Robert O. Lankenau (In memory of	
Mrs. Milton Cunningham	10.00	Mrs. Flo Grossinger (In memory of	100.00	Frank Neal, Sr.)	5.00
Marjorie F. Culbertson	57.40	her son, Seelig A. Grossinger)		Dr. and Mrs. Wesley Lauritsen	100.00
Evelyn K. Cuppy	28.70			Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lawson	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cuscaden	479.10			Les Sources Study Club (Austin)	57.40
				Sarah LeBoeuf	10.00
Earl Dahlberg	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. C. Helmer Hagel	10.00	Katherine Lenz	50.00
Joan E. Dauman	50.00	Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hagemeyer	75.00	Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Letson	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Dauger	15.00	Mrs. Regina Hajna	50.00	Mr. and Mrs. Larry Leitson	28.70
Sam Davis	5.00	Ernest Hairston	20.00	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Lewis	10.00
Mrs. Bernice Dayton	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Haley	100.00	Alan Lichtenstein	30.00
Dayton District No. 6, Ohio Association		John W. Hammersmith	60.00	Meyer Lief	20.00
of the Deaf	57.40	James Hampton	5.00	Mr. and Mrs. Leo Lewis	100.00
Gerald DeCoursey	10.00	Samuel H. Harmon	14.35	Virginia Lewis	28.70
Lucia DeCurtins	2.00	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Hazel	100.00	Linotype Day Chapel, G.P.O.	72.00
Daisy D'Onfrio	90.00	Hebrew Association of the Deaf, Inc.	50.00	Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lisnay	200.00
Dee Cee Eyes Staff	400.00	Mrs. Georgie Holden Heath	5.00	Mary Ann Locke	28.70
Delegates of Dallas AAAD		Mrs. Julia Hefley	57.40	Jennie Lee London	5.00
Basketball Tourney	24.14	Leonard Heller	5.00	Louisiana Association of the Deaf, Inc.	57.40
Ben S. Delehoy	5.00	Mr. and Mrs. Fred Henklein	5.00	Edgar L. Lowell	28.70
Marcus T. Delk, Jr.	57.40	Annie Mary Herbold	28.70	Ruth G. Ludvico	28.70
Richard L. Denning	30.00	Annie Mary Herbold (in memory of	28.70	Rev. William Ludwig	28.70
David Denton	3.00	her husband, Charles A. Herbold)		Norma Lutz	1.50
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Dauger	15.00	Annie Mary Herbold (in memory of	28.70		
Robert E. De Voe, Sr.	6.00	her father, Sam Bolen)		Melford Magill	29.35
Robert De Venny	345.00	Ausma L. Herbold	54.80	Lawrence B. Maloney, Jr.	82.50
Bessie DeWitt	10.00	Dr. Marshall Hester	100.00	Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Marcrafft (In memory	
Loraine DiPietro	30.00	Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hewes and Katherine	5.00	of Domenic Anzivino	25.00
Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Dillion	65.00	Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hibbard	50.00	Mr. and Mrs. Willis Mann	60.00
District of Columbia Association of the Deaf	455.86	Mr. and Mrs. Francis Higgins	100.00	Mr. and Mrs. Moe Marcus	10.00
Donation at Open House, April 9 and 10	32.00	Christine Hiller	28.70	Mr. and Mrs. S. E. McArlor	100.00
Vito Dondiego	100.00	William Hinkley	100.00	Rev. Patrick McCahill	20.00
Robert Donoghue	50.00	Mr. and Mrs. Herman von Hippel	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. Rozelle McCall	10.00
Pat Dorrance	10.00	Irene Hodick	28.70	Mr. and Mrs. Randall McClelland	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lee Dorsey	57.40	Oscar Hoffman	50.00	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. McClure	20.00
Mrs. S. Douglas	25.00	Mr. and Mrs. Roy Holcomb	20.00	Robert W. McClintock	10.00
Miss Di Drake	2.00	Mr. nad Mrs. Hugo A. Holcombe	57.40	Mr. and Mrs. Roger McConnell	28.70
Harold Draving	5.00	Arthur Holley	50.00	Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McDowell	5.00
Robert C. Dunston	57.40	Charles Hopkins	50.00	Mr. and Mrs. M. E. McGlamery	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Dyer	100.00	Esther W. Hoppaugh	28.70	J. Charlie and Sharon McKinney	28.70
		Esther W. Hoppaugh (in memory of	15.00	Mr. and Mrs. Richard McKown	57.40
		Frank W. Hoppaugh)		Bernard A. McNamara	28.70
		Lola and Robert Horgen	60.00	Mrs. Celia McNeilly (in Memory of	
		Karen Holte	28.70	Charles McNeilly, Jr.)	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Eastman	3.50	Mr. and Mrs. Homer O. Humphrey	57.40	Mr. and Mrs. C. Patrick McPherson	57.40
Mrs. Sophie Easton	28.70	Home Office Staff	4.70	Benjamin Mendel	100.00
William Eckstein	28.70	Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hutchinson	128.00	Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Menkis	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ederheimer	100.00	John and Edna Houser	100.00	Harmon P. Menkis	10.00
Mrs. Betty Edwards	50.00	Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hruza	1.50	Metro-Mixed Bowling League of	
Mrs. Eleanor L. Ellinger	28.40	Kenneth Huff	28.70	Silver Spring	52.79
James M. Ellinger	28.70			Metropolitan Washington Association	
Dr. Leonard Elstad	28.70	Indiana Association of the Deaf	28.70	of the Deaf, Inc.	43.00
Emerald Valley Club of the Deaf,		Indiana Parents-Teachers-Counselors	28.70	Richard J. Meyer	100.00
Eugene, Oregon	28.70	Organization		Dorothy Miles	30.00
Empire State Association of the Deaf	138.30	Mr. and Mrs. Harold W. Ingram	25.00	Don I. Miller, Sr.	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Bill Ennis	28.70	(In memory of H. Laird Marcroft)		Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wm. Miller	10.00
Episcopal Conference of the Deaf	250.00	Iowa Association of the Deaf	57.40	Ralph R. Miller (in memory of his sister)	10.00
Mrs. Anita Effinger (In memory of		Ruth L. Isaacson	50.00	Ronald L. Miller	36.00
Lawrence Yolles)	275.00	L. T. Irvin, Sr.	28.70	Vivian Miller	110.00
Eugene, Oregon Association of the Deaf	28.70			Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Miller	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Everhart	57.40	Margaret E. Jackson	100.00	Craig Mills	200.00
		Leo M. Jacobs	30.00	Milwaukee Silent Club, Inc.	28.70
Nannette Fabray Fan Club	47.00	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jennings	50.00	Minnesota School for the Deaf Jr. NAD	25.00
Lucille Fendel	28.70	Joyce Keith Jeter	25.00	Jr. NAD, Missouri School for the Deaf	25.00
In Memory of Mrs. George J. Fernschild:		Miriam Johnson (In memory of her father,		Jr. NAD, Mississippi School	26.60
Mrs. Marion Banks	25.00	Dr. John W. Michele)	100.00	Mississippi Association of the Deaf	10.00
Mrs. Avis Dammeyer	10.00	Marian A. Johnson	28.70	Sue H. Mitchell (In memory of	
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Flynn	5.00	Maybelle Johnson	10.00	Willie Todd)	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. David Fridovich	5.00	Mrs. Mildred M. Johnson	25.00	Sue H. Mitchell (in memory of	
Mr. and Mrs. J. Kenneth Huntington	5.00	Mrs. S. Douglas Johnson	90.00	James G. Dashiell)	25.00
Mrs. Hugh Kilmer and daughter,		Vilas Johnson, Jr.	50.00	Montgomery County Association for	
Mrs. James A. Norris (Patsy)	100.00			Language Handicapped Children	5.00
Alice and Helen Knubel	25.00	Barbara Kannapell	25.00	Mrs. William Moehle	25.00
Marie E. Martin	20.00	Paul J. Kasatchkoff	1.00	Jerome R. Moers	10.00
Mrs. Marguerite Merwin	5.00	Lee Katz	28.70	Mr. and Mrs. Kendall Moore	10.00
Mrs. Alida Palmer	5.00	Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Katz	30.00	Montana Association of the Deaf	100.00
Mrs. Max M. Pochapin	5.00	John J. Kaufman	60.00	Elizabeth Montgomery	30.00
William A. Sauerbrey, Jr.	20.00	Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kaufman	200.00	Kenneth Morganfield	114.80
Elizabeth and Irene Siemann	10.00	Ray M. Kauffman Endowment Fund of		Mr. and Mrs. Clyde J. Morton	57.40
A. Ralph C. Wefer and Family	25.00	Baltimore Div. No. 47, NFSD	100.00	Eva and Jules Moss, in honor of their	
In Memory of Viola Fernschild:		Mr. and Mrs. George Keadle	15.00	parents, Mr. and Mrs. Saul Moss,	
Mrs. Mabel Mandell	10.00	Mrs. Yvonne Kenner (in memory of		on their 27th anniversary	28.70
Mrs. R. Roach	5.00	Marcus L. Kenner)	50.00	Donald S. Mowl	5.00
Florence Opladen and Theresa Lopez	15.00	Morton N. Kenner	100.00	MSSD, Chapter of the Jr. NAD	28.70
The Candlewood Isle Ladies Bridge Club	20.00	Joe Kerschbaum	5.00	Mr. and Mrs. David Mudgett	100.00
Dr. Peter Fine	25.00	Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Ketchum	100.00	Catherine Munro	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Fisher (In appreciation		David Kiebowen	10.00	Carl J. Munz	10.00
of Dr. McCay Vernon's work)	25.00	Thelma Kilpatrick	30.00	Anna Mina Munz	28.70
Brother J. D. Fitzgerald	5.00	Patricia Ann Kitchen	5.00	Dr. and Mrs. Harry J. Murphy	
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fleischman	30.00	Edward L. Kivett	6.00	(in memory of Burton Chace)	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Erik Fleischer	50.00	Edith A. Kleberg (In memory		Dr. and Mrs. Harry Murphy	
Rev. Robert C. Fletcher	25.00	of Emerson I. Romero)	5.00	(in memory of Roy Frothingham)	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Winston Fitzgerald	2.00				
Martha J. Floyd	25.00				

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Myerovity	50.00
Madeline Musmanno	5.00
Cathy Muzik	1.00
MWAD Basketball Team	100.00

Mr. and Mrs. Kimball D. Nash	50.00
Nashville Chapter, Tennessee Association of the Deaf	100.00
National Congress of Jewish Deaf	100.00
National Hearing Aid Society	1,000.00
National Fraternal Society of the Deaf	250.00
Ralph F. Neesam	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Newman	28.70
Mrs. Clara S. Nesgood (In Memory of her husband, John Nesgood)	1,050.00
William L. Nelson	251.00
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Nesgood	100.00
NFSD, Chicago Div. No. 1	100.00
NFSD, Cleveland Div. No. 21	30.00
NFSD, St. Louis Div. No. 24	30.00
NFSD, Omaha Div. No. 32	25.00
NFSD, Portland Div. No. 41	28.70
NFSD, Seattle Div. No. 44	57.40
NFSD, Ulica Div. No. 45	30.00
NFSD, Washington Div. No. 46	25.00
NFSD, Rochester Div. No. 52	50.00
NFSD, Akron Div. No. 55	100.00
NFSD, Davenport (Iowa) Div. No. 59	15.00
NFSD, St. Paul-Minneapolis Div. No. 61	30.00
NFSD, Denver Div. No. 64	75.00
NFSD, Birmingham Div. No. 73	28.70
NFSD, Sioux Falls Div. No. 74	57.40
NFSD, Richmond Div. No. 83	28.70
NFSD, Johnstown Div. No. 85	10.00
NFSD, Jacksonville, Ill. Div. No. 88	28.70
NFSD, Danville Div. No. 125	25.00
NFSD, Baton Rouge Div. No. 128	28.70
NFSD, Danville Auxiliary Div. No. 130	25.00
NFSD, Oregon Auxiliary Div. No. 133	50.00
NFSD, St. Paul-Minneapolis Div. No. 137	100.00
NFSD, Chattanooga Div. No. 140	10.00
NFSD, Chicago Div. No. 142	28.70
NFSD, Seattle Auxiliary Div. No. 145	28.70
NFSD, Washington Auxiliary Div. No. 151	25.00
NFSD, Akron Auxiliary Div. No. 154	100.00
NFSD, Austin Div. No. 156	57.40
North Dakota Jr. NAD Chapter	10.00
Edwin W. Nies (In memory of Dr. Tom L. Anderson)	28.70
New Jersey Association of the Deaf, Inc.	40.00
Arthur G. Norris	57.40
North Carolina Association of the Deaf	60.00
North Dakota Association of the Deaf	100.00
Dr. Jerry L. Northern (In memory of T. Y. and Edna Northern)	50.00
Helen Northrop	50.00
Mrs. Doris E. Norton	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Nye (In memory of Viola Fernschild)	10.00

Ohio Association of the Deaf, Cleveland Chapter	100.00
Ohio Association of the Deaf, Columbus Dist. 3	50.00
Ohio Association of the Deaf Cultural Program Dayton Chapter No. 6	57.40
Ohio School for the Deaf	100.00
Alumni Association	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Onderdonk	25.00
Orlando Club of the Deaf	255.00
Elizabeth M. Osborne	50.00
"Over 55" and AARP Club Members of St. Ann's Church	50.00

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Padden	57.40
The Palmetto Club of the Deaf	50.00
Frances M. Parsons	25.00
Eunice Peard	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Pease	114.80
B. Morris Pedersen	5.00
Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf	250.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ray W. Perkins	57.40
David Peterson	100.00
Donald O. Peterson	10.00
Clarice M. Petrick	10.00
Alpha Chapter of Phi Kappa Zeta	28.70
Dr. and Mrs. Richard M. Phillips	30.20
Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Pimentel	57.50
D. M. Plassey	5.00
Daniel H. Pokorny	53.70
Joseph Pollack	43.87
Mr. and Mrs. John Popovich	7.00
Bert E. Poss	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Potter	28.70
Portland Chapter, Oregon Association of the Deaf	28.70
GPO Patents Day Chapel (In memory of Scott Cusaden)	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. Noble Powers	35.00
C. L. Prestien	25.00
Pri-Mont Club	28.70
Hortense Auerbach, Dorothy Caswell, Donna Cusaden, Jackie Drake, Carol Dorsey, Carol Garretson, Meda Hutchinson, Shirley Jordan, Agnes Padden, Ruth Phillip, Pauline Scott, Babs Stevens, Alyce Stiffer, Bernice Turk	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pucci	114.80
Puget Sound Association	5.00
William C. Purdy, Jr.	25.00
Rex Purvis	25.00

Howard M. Quigley	28.70
Quincy Deaf Club, Inc.	25.00
Quota Club of Montgomery County	10.00

Mrs. Edward J. Rahe	20.00
Catherine Ramger	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Emil Rassofsky	155.00
Mr. and Mrs. Max M. Ray	25.00
Linda Raymond	15.00

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Affiliated Member Organizations

Talladega Club of the Deaf	Alabama
L. A. Hebrew Association of the Deaf	California
Southern California Women's Club of the Deaf	California
Valley Silent Club of the Deaf	California
Colorado Springs Silent Club	Colorado
Silent Athletic Club of Denver	Colorado
Hartford Club of the Deaf, Inc.	Connecticut
St. Paul's Episcopal Mission for the Deaf of Greater Hartford	Connecticut
Block G. Lettermen's Club	District of Columbia
Southtown Club of the Deaf	Illinois
Cedarloo Club of the Deaf	Iowa
Sioux City Silent Club, Inc.	Iowa
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Counseling Service, Inc.	Kansas
Wichita Association of the Deaf	Kansas
Maine Mission for the Deaf	Maine
Montgomery County Association for Language Handicapped Children	Maryland
RMS Industries, Inc.	Maryland
Quincy Deaf Club, Inc.	Massachusetts
Michigan Association for Better Hearing	Michigan
Motor City Association of the Deaf	Michigan
United for Total Communication	Michigan
Charles Thompson Memorial Hall	Minnesota
Gulf Coast Silent Club	Mississippi
Great Falls Club of the Deaf	Montana
Roundtable Representatives of Community Center	Missouri
St. Louis Silent Club	Missouri
Lincoln Silent Club	Nebraska
Omaha Club of the Deaf	Nebraska
The Central New York Recreation Club for the Deaf—ABC Bowling Committee (Mr. A. Coppola, Chairman)	New York
Center for Communications Research, Inc.	New York
Long Island Club of the Deaf, Inc.	New York
Rip Van Winkle Club of the Deaf	New York
Staten Island Club of Deaf	New York
Rochester Recreation Club for the Deaf, Inc.	New York
National Technical Institute for the Deaf—Students	New York
New York Society for the Deaf	New York
Union League of the Deaf, Inc.	New York
Cleveland Association of the Deaf	Ohio
Portland Association of the Deaf	Oregon
Beaver Valley Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
Greater Greenville Silents Club	South Carolina
Sioux Falls Club for the Deaf	South Dakota
Nashville Chapter, Tennessee Association of the Deaf	Tennessee
Nashville League for the Hard of Hearing, Inc.	Tennessee
Dallas Association of the Deaf	Texas
Dallas Council for Deaf	Texas
Houston Association of the Deaf	Texas
Texas Commission for the Deaf	Texas
Richmond Club of the Deaf	Virginia
Charleston Association of Deaf	West Virginia
Wheeling Association of the Deaf	West Virginia
Puget Sound Association of Deaf	Washington
Chippewa Valley Association of Deaf	Wisconsin
Milwaukee Silent Club, Inc.	Wisconsin
Madison Association of the Deaf	Wisconsin
Vancouver Association of the Deaf	Canada

Affiliation dues for organizations other than state associations are \$10.00 or more per year. Send remittances to the NAD Home Office.

John S. and Ruth N. Reed	57.40
Helen A. Reilly	1.50
Joseph W. Rhodes	15.00
Mary Jane Rhodes	28.70
Mrs. Janet Richards	15.00
Richmond Chapter of VAD	28.70
Richmond Club of the Deaf	28.70
Peter Ries	100.00
Sam B. Rittenberg	28.70
Riverside Chapter, California Association of the Deaf	28.70
Riverside Chapter Jr. NAD	20.00
Julia Robinson	11.00
Walter C. Rockwell	110.00
Marvin S. Rood	28.70
Einer Rosenklar	38.70
Vera M. Ruckdeschel	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Ruge	10.00
Max Selzer	5.00
Dorothea J. Saltzman	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Sanderson	85.00
Mario Sanfin	100.00
Joseph B. Sapienza	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Scheler	95.00
Clarence E. Schulz	5.00
Ida L. Schmidt	25.00
Frederick C. Schreiber	1,040.00
Kenneth M. Schroeder	12.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schuster	100.00
John Schwartz	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jay Schwarz	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roger O. Scott	322.50
S. E. Scott	1,000.00
Brothers of Seattle Division NFSD	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Julius Seeger	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Shaffer	45.00

L. C. Shibley (In memory of Luther Shibley, Jr.)	57.40
Silent Clover Society	10.00
W. Izora Sherman (in memory of W. Art Sherman)	30.00
Genevieve Sink	25.00
Lil Skinner's Fund Raising Party	380.00
Alfred B. Skogen	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Smith	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Smith	6.00
Mrs. James E. Smith	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jess M. Smith	500.00
Rosemary L. Smith	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Smoak	50.00
Preston W. Snelling	28.79
Paul W. Spevacek	100.00
Society for the Deaf (Ohio)	25.00
Society for the Deaf, Wickliffe, Ohio	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sonnenstrahl	25.00
Southeast Athletic Association of the Deaf	28.70
Southern Nevada Association of the Deaf	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Spellman	28.70
Carol E. Sponable	10.00
Margaret Sprinkel	30.00
Robert Silsbee	2.00
Mrs. Lee H. Stanton	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Siedrak	40.00
Hazel A. Steidmann	400.00
James M. Stern	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Stevens	114.80
Vivian Stevenson	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Stierwalt	10.00
Florence Stillman	10.00
Mia Strandberg (In memory of Mr. and Mrs. Bird Craven)	100.00
St. Louis Silent Club	30.00
St. Louis Chapter, Missouri Association of the Deaf	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stokes	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Bill Stifter (In memory of Theresa Connors Burnstein and Rita Burgess Jaech)	10.00
Barry Strassler	10.00
Student Body Government (Gallaudet College)	500.00
Suburban Maryland Movie Club of the Deaf	66.83
Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Swafford	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Sullivan	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Supalla	10.00
Mrs. Allen Sutcliffe	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Sutcliffe	57.40
James Swab	100.00
Mrs. Theresa Swegel	57.40
Syracuse Civic Association	100.00
Syracuse Guild of the Deaf	5.00
Syracuse Trinity Guild of the Deaf	25.00

Mrs. Ethel Tarrots	1.00
Lucille Taylor (In memory of Frederick Neesam)	28.70
Verne Taylor	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Teitelbaum	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Tellem	5.00
Tidewater Chapter of the Virginia Association of the Deaf	28.70
Thompson Hall Newsletter	57.40
Mrs. Helen P. Thomas	5.00
Evelyn Thornborrow	10.00
Toledo Deaf Club	25.00
Roy Tuggle	30.00
Norman L. Tully	20.00
Charlotte A. Twombly	28.70
Eric J. Twombly	28.70
Lara Michelle Twombly	28.70
Lisa Anne Twombly	28.70

Utah Association of the Deaf	28.70
Utah State Employes Charitable Fund	20.00
Thomas Ulmer	28.70
Union League of the Deaf, Inc.	100.00
Utica Civic Association of the Deaf	28.70

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Val	60.00
John Cooper Verfaillie	10.00
McCay Vernon	85.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Vinci	60.00
Virginia Association of the Deaf	1,000.00

Warren Wahlstedt	25.00
Washington Association of the Deaf	129.80
Washington State Association of the Deaf, Yakima Chapter	28.70
Washington State Association, Seattle Chapter	114.80
Buly C. Wales	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Walls	28.70
Virginia Ward	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Jerald Warner	28.70
Angela Watson	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Watson	28.70
Mrs. Bernice F. Weadick (In memory of Henry Kilthau)	5.00
Edward Weiler	50.00
Edward J. Weiler	50.00
Verna T. Welsh	25.00
Western Piedmont Chapter, S. C. Association of the Deaf	28.70
West Virginia School for the Deaf Chapter of Future Homemakers of America	57.40
Kay West	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whisman	57.40
J. Sterling White	50.00
Boyce Williams	342.00
Jane C. William	28.70
William Williamson	5.00
Everett Wimp	28.70
Winston-Salem Chapter, NCAD	50.00
Wisconsin Association of the Deaf	28.70
Mrs. Betty Witzcak	5.00
Marvin Wolach	100.00
Women's Club for the Deaf, New York	100.00

Resolutions Adopted by the Thirty-third Convention Of The Wisconsin Association of the Deaf, Elkhart Lake, Wis., June 28-31, 1973

WHEREAS, the Total Communication Forum was originated in Milwaukee by Dr. Leo Dicker and several Milwaukee area teachers a few years ago for the purpose of discussion and improvement of communication skills; and

WHEREAS, this group was organized as a result of the Milwaukee Public School Board's decision to use a two-track system in deaf classes; and

WHEREAS, an inservice training program was provided for teachers in the Milwaukee Public Schools last year for the sake of improvement of communication skills, and this group was taught by Dr. Leo Dicker; and

WHEREAS, a summer school at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, funded by the state, offered six university credits in communication skills last summer; and

WHEREAS, a southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois Total Communication Workshop was held in Kenosha last fall to meet the need for exchange of information between teachers in this region who support a philosophy of total communication; now therefore be it

RESOLVED that the WAD express its sincere thanks and appreciation to Dr. Leo Dicker, Dr. Patricia Scherer, Northwestern University, and participants of the Total Communication Forum for their efforts; and be it further

RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent directly to Dr. Leo Dicker, Dr. Patricia Scherer, THE DEAF AMERICAN and the Wisconsin Times.

* * *

WHEREAS, there has long been a need for specialized mental health programs for the deaf.

WHEREAS, the Mendota State Hospital, under the directorship of Dr. L. A. Ecklund, has developed and implemented a Deaf Treatment Center.

WHEREAS, Dr. McCay Vernon, by his supportive actions, has been instrumental in the development of said treatment center.

RESOLVED, that the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf extend sincere gratitude and appreciation for his efforts.

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. Vernon, THE DEAF AMERICAN, the American Annals of the Deaf, and the Wisconsin Times.

* * *

WHEREAS, there has long been a need for specialized mental health programs for the deaf.

WHEREAS, the Mendota State Hospital, under the

directorship of Dr. L. A. Ecklund, has developed a Deaf Treatment Center.

WHEREAS, Dr. Luther Robinson, by his supportive actions, has been instrumental in the development of said treatment center.

RESOLVED, that the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf extend sincere gratitude and appreciation for his efforts.

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. Robinson, THE DEAF AMERICAN, and the Wisconsin Times.

* * *

WHEREAS, Mrs. Evelyn Gant, WSD psychologist, had spoken on the general needs of the deaf at a public hearing several months ago; and

WHEREAS, her speech has resulted in requests for deaf witnesses to testify, on the subject of deaf problems, to the Governor's Task Force on Problems of Persons with Physical Handicaps; now therefore be it

RESOLVED that Mrs. Gant be extended our sincere gratitude and appreciation and that a copy of this resolution be sent to her, THE DEAF AMERICAN and the Wisconsin Times.

* * *

WHEREAS, Dr. McCay Vernon, professor of psychology, Western Maryland College, and editor of the American Annals of the Deaf, has displayed his courage and zeal in writing his articles which deal with the revealing facts about the past theories, practices, and attitudes in education of the deaf, psychological aspects of deafness, and psychological reactions to deafness; and

WHEREAS, his actions, consequently, have encouraged the deaf people to strive hopefully for achievement of significant goals of education of the deaf which had never been achieved in the past, prompted them to gain confidence in themselves, and to develop leadership abilities within the deaf community in order to attain self-assurance; now therefore be it

RESOLVED that the WAD, assembled in convention at Elkhart Lake, extend its heartfelt thanks and appreciation of his efforts; and be it further

RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. Vernon, THE DEAF AMERICAN, the American Annals of the Deaf and the Wisconsin Times.

ESAD Adopts Resolution On Federal Tax Exemption

At its 49th biennial convention held in Rochester, N. Y., August 8-12, 1973, the Empire State Association of the Deaf overwhelmingly adopted a resolution submitted by Jack Ebin "... that the Empire State Association of the Deaf, in convention assembled, petition the National Association of the Deaf to publicize, champion and introduce legislation to the Congress of the United States to amend the Federal Income Tax Law granting the deaf an extra income tax exemption thereby alleviating the insufficiency to a better livelihood."

State Association Presidents

Florida: Mrs. Celia McNeilly, 12 N.E. 19th Court, Apt. 108A, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33305.

Ohio: Harvey Katz, 2779 Pease Drive, Rocky River, Ohio 44116.

Pennsylvania: A. Donald Roppelt, (Address, please).

South Carolina: J. Charlie McKinney, Route 11, East Croft Circle, Spartanburg, S. C. 29302.

Indiana: Gary W. Olsen, 4104 North Sherman Drive, Indianapolis, Ind. 46226.

Alice R. Wood	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wood	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. John Wurdemann	15.90

Mr. and Mrs. Roy C. Yokeley, Jr.	20.00
Joyce J. York	30.00
Dorothy Young	28.70
Youngstown District No. 9 of Ohio Association of the Deaf	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Yowell	50.00

Mrs. Lois Zerwick	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Zisman	28.70

Resolution Of The Centers And Services For Deaf-Blind Children And The National Center For Deaf-Blind Youths And Adults On Eye Care For Deaf Children

WHEREAS vision is especially important to the education of deaf children; and

WHEREAS a recent study has shown that many deaf children suffer from multiple visual difficulties; and

WHEREAS records of programs serving deaf-blind adults show that a high percentage of the clientele they serve suffer from congenital deafness and retinitis pigmentosa, a condition that results in a gradual constricting of the field of vision, which can be detected in early childhood through a competent ophthalmological examination but which often, without such an examination, goes unrecognized until the constriction reaches an advanced stage in early adulthood or later; Therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the representatives of the Regional Centers for Deaf-Blind Children and the representatives of the National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults in joint meeting assembled this 23rd day of May 1972 at the IHB Rehabilitation Center in Nassau County, New York, most strongly urge all administrators of schools or other educational programs serving deaf children to provide that all deaf children in whose education they are concerned receive thorough ophthalmological examinations (including screening for Usher's Syndrome for children over nine years of age) as early as possible and that such examinations be repeated for all of these children annually throughout their educational careers in order that as many deaf children as possible might receive whatever surgical or medical treatment and/or corrective lenses may be required to assure their optimum visual functioning and to help assure that those deaf children whose vision must be expected to deteriorate will make optimum use of their residual vision and, at the same time, will not be prepared for or guided into occupations or other activities in which the use of good vision is required for success; and be it

Further RESOLVED that this resolution be distributed as widely as possible to educators of deaf children.

National Association of the Deaf Board Meeting

Halex House, Silver Spring, Md., May 18, 19, 20, 1973

The meeting was called to order by President Don Pettingill. All officers and Board Members were present except John Claveau and Walter Brown. Fred Schreiber and Terry O'Rourke were also present.

Don Pettingill opened with a review of the general purposes and objectives of the board meeting and explained that the Sunday morning business session was for the purpose of consulting with Dr. Jerry Schein on the National Census.

Ralph White raised the question of Walter Brown's eligibility to serve on the Board since he has apparently moved to Washington, D.C., and thus does not live in the region that he represents. The Board agreed that it could take no action unless the question were raised by one of the Cooperating Members in Region II.

The first item of business was the report of the Acting Executive Secretary, Terry O'Rourke. The Acting Executive Secretary reported on the general picture of NAD operations as he has found them during the short period that he has been functioning as Acting Executive Secretary. Mr. O'Rourke's report can be summarized as follows:

1. The NAD is currently operating at a deficit of about six thousand dollars a month.
2. Most of the NAD grants have been or will be terminated, all before August 31, 1974, except for the WFD grant.
3. To restore some balance to the fiscal operations, Mr. O'Rourke had to dismiss seven staff members. Two of these were permanent employees, the rest temporary or trainees.
4. The WFD grant will apparently be continued as planned.
5. There is a need for a six-month plan of operations under the new budgetary restrictions.
6. PRWAD grant is indefinite and the organization will continue to lease office space on a month-to-month basis.
7. There are eleven categories in accounts receivable.
8. The CSP grant will continue for one more year. The budget will be cut in half and all training functions will be eliminated.
9. The Census Grant will terminate June 30, but the NAD is asking for an extension to December 31. Funding for the Census Report is forthcoming.
10. The RID grant is completely terminated.
11. Halex House has vacant space and is not turning a profit.
12. The study committee finds evidence that the present NAD staff is overworked and overextended.
13. In view of available funds, the NAD has probably overextended its fiscal commitments.
14. The NAD as an organization needs extensive reorganization.

The report raised a number of ques-

tions as follows: In reply to his question about indirect costs on the WFD grant, Jess Smith was told that Deno Reed would explain this on Saturday. Bob Sanderson asked about the functions of the CSP staff and was told that all activities are detailed in periodic progress reports. Ralph White was informed that the operating budget comes to around fifty thousand dollars a month. The Board was also informed that the loan of \$11,500 to the owners of the Swan Lake Lodge would shortly be repaid with interest. In response to a question from Jess Smith, the Board was told that the loss sustained several years ago on the tour arrangement with Ablett has been written off.

Item 2: Dr. Suliman Bushnaq, chairman, reported for the Home Office Study Committee. Dr. Bushnaq emphasized that the report is an interim report and has not been officially approved by the committee. He confirmed many of the problems revealed in the report of the Acting Executive Secretary and emphasized that he wished to elaborate on section 1A-4, dealing with organization.

There were some questions on the recommended reorganization and the appointment of department heads. Jess Smith asked for more detail on tenant turnover in Halex House.

After some discussion Propp (White) moved that discussion be terminated and the report filed. The motion carried.

Item 3: John Shipman, board member of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, discussed the relations of the RID and the NAD. Mr. Shipman reviewed RID grant activities since 1968. He made, on behalf of the RID, three specific requests of the NAD, as follows:

1. That the RID be permitted to use present office space at no cost.
2. That the NAD reconsider the ownership of RID furniture.
3. That RID members continue to receive THE DEAF AMERICAN as part of the membership package.

Fred Schreiber, Executive Secretary, substantiated that Mr. Shipman's review was basically factual. After some discussion and a number of questions, Sanderson (White) moved that the NAD continue to provide office space indefinitely to the RID and to return the furniture to RID ownership. White (Lankenau) amended the motion to read three months instead of indefinitely. The motion as amended carried on a 5-4 vote.

Estes (Smith) moved that the request for DA subscriptions be tabled until another time during the current board meeting. The motion carried without opposition.

Item 4: Reporting for the Arbitration Committee, George Propp stated that the report covered many of the same items as the report of the Acting Executive Secretary and that of Dr. Bushnaq. Dr. Propp reviewed the report very briefly.

Sanderson (Turk) moved that the report be tabled until all other inputs are received. The motion carried without opposition.

Item 5: Reports of the department heads are summarized as follows:

A. Census: Terry O'Rourke, reporting for Marcus Delk, explained that the project is to be terminated on May 30. A request for an extension has not been acted upon.

B. WFD Grant: Willis Mann submitted a report. He explained that nine commissions are being established. The focus presently is on developing publicity materials. He also mentioned the success of the poster contest and that there are 300 potential exhibitors for the WFD meeting. Mr. Mann is also coordinator of the Seattle convention of the NAD.

C. Communicative Skills Program: Terry O'Rourke explained that the grant has been renewed but for only one year. He also described progress being made. The focus, he explained, during the phaseout year would be on materials. He then showed a film made for TWA using deaf actors, manual communication and captions.

D. Department of Public Information: Mary Ann Locke submitted a written report and explained the book and publishing operations. Questions from the Board revealed that Mrs. Locke is hampered by lack of supportive staff.

E. Financial operations: Terry O'Rourke submitted a report but explained that it was not complete, nor up-to-date. A computer printout was to be ready the next day. There were some questions about the reduction of the mortgage and on how building funds were handled.

On a motion from the floor the Friday evening meeting adjourned at 11:35 p.m.

* * *

The meeting reconvened on Saturday a.m. at 9:45 in Halex House. All officers and Board Members were present except Brown and Claveau.

Dr. Bushnaq was present and continued discussion of the Home Office Study Committee report. The discussion focused on the functions of the NAD Executive Board. The thinking seemed to be that communication between Board Members and between the Board and office management leaves something to be desired.

Item 6: Dr. Deno Reed appeared at this time to discuss the status of the various NAD grants. He confirmed the information received previously. More information was sought by the Board on the WFD grant, principally as to why the WFD grant did not provide indirect costs. The ruling is that the government never has paid indirect costs for seminars and things like that. He also explained the costs of the Congress which would be covered by the grant. Major support will come in 1975, the Congress year. Also mentioned was the fact that

\$10,000 has been added to the WFD grant for support of low achievers. The commitment for the WFD grant is firm through 1975. Current fiscal year support is twenty-three thousand dollars from SRS and ten thousand from the NAD.

At this point the Board clarified for the Acting Executive Secretary the status of Dr. B. B. Burnes. He remains as President Emeritus.

John F. Snyder, an attorney, was introduced to the Board.

The meeting recessed at 10:45 for the building dedication ceremonies.

* * *

The Board reconvened Saturday afternoon at 3:15. Walter Brown was present, leaving John Claveau as the only absentee.

Item 7: Acting Executive Secretary Terry O'Rourke reported on the following items.

A. Financial Status: Mr. O'Rourke submitted a computer printout on our financial status.

B. Submitted the NAD agreement with the Jr. NAD Camp and camp owners.

C. Submitted vita for John F. Snyder.

D. Submitted a letter from the PRWAD regarding their lease. They are requesting a month-to-month extension.

E. Submitted a summary of DA subscriptions.

Item 8: The President called Board's attention to the request of the Cultural Program for support of the Literary Journal. The CP Director wants to know whether CP can pay for the Journal from entry fees. The Secretary-Treasurer stated that this matter was disposed of at the November Board meeting. No further action was taken.

Item 9: Dr. Jerry Schein appeared before the Board to report on two items:

A. The Census grant: All work of the grant has been completed and on schedule. The report will be out on June 30. Incidence of deafness is about 200 per one hundred thousand population as compared to 42 per 100,000 in the 1930 study. Dr. Schein explained the need for continuation of the grant to acquire new knowledge on deafness.

B. Research and Development Committee: Dr. Schein discussed a proposed study on qualifications of school administrators. He also explained that an Old American Act had passed and the NAD had a representative on the committee. Captioning of VIM films for the elderly is another possibility. Other subjects that Dr. Schein touched upon were the alternatives for revenue sharing and deaf participation in programs for disabled veterans.

Item 10: Ray Carter of Seattle, 1974 NAD Convention chairman, discussed progress of planning for the 1974 Convention. He explained and clarified many details and discussed potential tours and side trips.

Item 11: Mary Ann Locke returned to answer some questions on the publications department. Charles Estes requested in-

formation about book discounts to Cooperating Members. Mrs. Locke handed out NAD policy on discounts. Mrs. Locke explained that book income goes into the general fund and there is no breakdown on actual costs and income. She also explained that the idea of printing brochures for the Cooperating Members did not receive sufficient response to warrant implementation.

Sanderson (Estes) moved that we table discussion of book matters until we get more information. The motion carried.

Item 12: Sanderson (Estes) moved that we increase the large-group DA subscription rate for the RID to \$3.00. The motion carried.

The meeting recessed for dinner at 5:30 p.m.

* * *

The meeting reconvened at 7:45 with Dr. Bushnaq concluding the report of the Home Office Study Committee. Dr. Bushnaq explained that the budget has two purposes—planning and control. The financial statement was explained and numerous questions were asked. Concern was expressed over the small reduction of the mortgage and the Executive Secretary explained that loans were used to pay off the loans made for the down payment. Dr. Bushnaq then explained his committee recommendations for reorganizing the Home Office. Basically the reorganization would provide for three department heads: 1) Public Information Division, 2) Comptroller, 3) Coordinator of Grants. This scheme was discussed at length.

White (Block) moved that the Board wait for the full report from the Home Office Study Committee, including job descriptions for the recommended management-level positions before acting on the recommendations. The motion carried on a vote of 7-5.

Item 13: There was considerable discussion on the appointment of an Assistant Executive Secretary. Most members indicated an impatience over the length of time it has taken to obtain closure on this task. After some discussion, Sanderson (White) moved that the Board initiate action on the matter of an Assistant Executive Secretary. The motion carried. Estes (Maddox) then moved that the Board approve of the selection of an Assistant Executive Secretary. The motion failed to carry by a vote of 4-7. Block (Brown) then moved that the Board suspend action on the matter of selecting an Assistant Executive Secretary until after the Home Office Study Committee recommendations are acted upon. The motion carried.

Item 14: The Board discussed the matter of paying Representatives' travel to NAD conventions. As an alternative the President suggested paying NAD Board Members to travel to state conventions. The deficit of the 1971 convention, largely because of travel, was approximately \$12,000. Sanderson (Propp) moved that we refer the matter of state representatives to the Ways and Means Committee for formulation of a policy to be con-

sidered by the 1974 Convention. The motion carried.

Ralph White then announced that he needed more cooperation to develop the coordinated speakers services for state conventions.

Item 15: There was some discussion of the annual leave policies of the NAD. The Executive Secretary explained this. The bookkeeper keeps tab on annual leave.

Item 16: On the subject of improving the functions of the NAD Executive Board Propp (Sanderson) moved that the officers and the Immediate Past President form an Executive Committee with the power to select subcommittees to focus in-depth on various functions of the NAD. The motion carried without opposition.

The meeting recessed at midnight.

* * *

The members of the Board met with the Census people Sunday morning and the Sunday meeting was called to order by President Pettingill at 1:00 p.m.

Item 17: There was some discussion on travel policy and Mr. O'Rourke explained the confusion in accounting created by the use of travel cards. He recommended turning in all cards and having the NAD provide tickets for NAD travel. After some discussion Propp (Skinner) moved that only official NAD travel can be charged to NAD travel cards. The motion carried 6 to 3.

Item 18: Mrs. Lee Katz appeared before the Board to discuss the relations of the NAD and the IAPD. Her written report was filed. After a number of questions White (Sanderson) moved that we reaffirm our commitment to the IAPD as was made at the Council Bluffs meeting. Smith (Brown) amended as follows: Any consideration of the Council Bluffs commitment will be governed with view to the overall NAD financial situation. The motion as amended carried unanimously.

Item 19: There was some discussion of the print shop operation of the NAD. It was agreed that some management action should be taken to reduce or eliminate the deficit.

Item 20: There was some discussion of the NAD mailing list. The NAD is being billed by Gallaudet College for computer services. The Board agreed that these service charges are to be paid.

Item 21: Following the previous discussion of sick and annual leave, Smith (White) moved that the Executive Board request the Home Office to prepare a summary of the policies and procedures which govern the Executive Secretary's sick leave and annual leave and to present a statement as to his accumulated sick leave and annual leave as of May 20, 1973. The motion carried unanimously.

Item 22: After some discussion the Board agreed that the NAD needs legal services on a retainer basis. Lankenau (Estes) moved that we retain a lawyer's service pertaining to the needs of the NAD providing funds are available for

such. The motion was amended by the sponsors to provide a \$1000 retainer fee. The motion as amended carried without opposition. It was understood that the lawyer would be John Snyder who was introduced to the Board the day before.

Item 23: Sanderson (White) moved that the Board order the Executive Secretary to follow the Guidelines in both letter and spirit. If there is any difference of opinion in implementation between the President and the Executive Secretary, the President shall submit a request to the Board for a decision. The motion carried unanimously without debate.

Item 24: Smith (Estes) moved that the Executive Board go on record as emphasizing the desirability of applying all possible income such as repayment of loans and possible recovery of indirect costs from grants to the reduction and/or retirement of the second trust on Halex House. The motion carried unanimously.

Item 25: There was considerable discussion over the deficit in grant funds. Apparently grant funds have been exhausted and the NAD must operate grants to conclusion of the fiscal year with NAD operating funds. The Executive Secretary explained that the procedure was to draw grant funds prior to expenditure in order to maintain operations. Then indirect costs would cover the lag. The Executive

Secretary was asked to use the RID grant as an example and illustrate how the NAD cost-sharing operates. He is to do this by mail.

Item 26: There was some discussion of the morale of the NAD staff, following the required layoffs. Mrs. Donna Cuscaden and Mrs. Mary Ann Locke presented the views of NAD office personnel in a frank and open discussion. Rumors are a part of every business operation, but the NAD is obviously being hurt in this respect. One recommendation was that the NAD management use the grapevine to facilitate the dissemination of facts. Smith (Sanderson) moved that the Board approve the following statement:

The Executive Board has found that the NAD's rapid growth has made reorganization of operating procedures necessary. Past organization and policies designed for a small association are no longer adequate. Appropriate changes will be made in due course as financing, personnel and training matters are implemented. The working relationship between officers and the Executive Board on one hand and the Executive Secretary on the other hand needs clarification and reinforcement. Aside from the need for immediate and perhaps periodic reviews

of the total financial situation the Executive Board expresses confidence in the integrity of the overall operations of both the NAD as an organization and the Executive Secretary and the Home Office as instruments of implementation of the objectives of the NAD.

The statement carried unanimously.

Item 27: Maddox (Estes) moved that the Executive Board express its appreciation to Terry O'Rourke for his willingness and for the fine job he has done in the capacity of Acting Executive Secretary. The motion carried unanimously.

Item 28: Propp (Lankenau) moved that the Executive Board express its appreciation to the Dedication Committee and the Home Office staff for an exceptionally well-organized and impressive dedication program. The motion carried unanimously.

The President announced the formation of two committees for the 1974 Convention. Jess Smith will chair the Steering Committee and Lil Skinner will chair the Convention Priorities Committee.

There being no other business the Board adjourned at 4:15 p.m., Sunday, May 20, 1973.

Respectfully submitted,

George Propp, Secretary-Treasurer

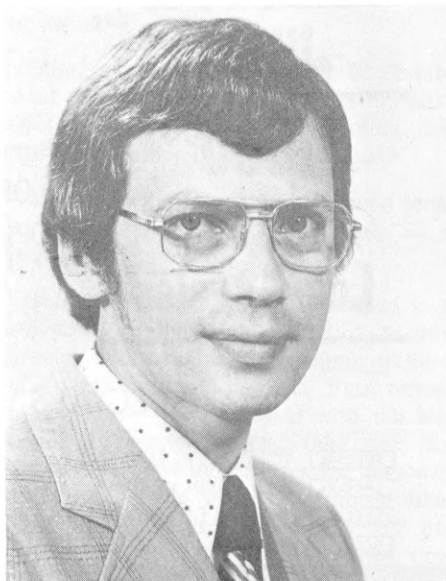
Nomeland Interim Director Of Kendall Demonstration School

Dr. Ronald E. Nomeland, a former assistant professor at Gallaudet College, has been named interim director of the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School for the Deaf located on the Gallaudet campus. Dr. Nomeland, who received the doctor of philosophy degree from Syracuse University last July, assumed his duties at Kendall on September 10. Established in 1857, the Kendall School was designated in 1970 by Public Law 91-587 as the nation's first demonstration elementary school for the deaf, and charged with responsibility for the development of innovative programs in the education of young deaf children.

As interim director, Dr. Nomeland will serve until a new permanent director is selected to replace Dr. Thomas R. Behrens. Dr. Behrens, who served as director of the school from 1965 to 1973, is presently on sabbatical leave. He expects to return to teaching at the Gallaudet College graduate school in 1974.

A 1958 graduate of Gallaudet, Dr. Nomeland earned master's degrees at the University of Maryland and in the Leadership Training Program at California State University, Northridge. His doctorate was earned while he was a fellow in Instructional Technology for Educators of the Deaf, a program of the United Office of Education. Deaf since birth, Dr. Nomeland's early education was at the Minnesota School for the Deaf at Faribault, Minnesota.

While a student at Gallaudet, Dr. Nomeland was selected for listing in "Who's



Dr. Ronald E. Nomeland

Who in American Colleges and Universities," the only member of his class to be so honored. Other honors include his selection in 1971 as one of the Outstanding Young Men in America. He brings to his new position 13 years of teaching experience with the deaf. Following the completion of his undergraduate work, he taught at Louisiana State School for the Deaf, and then at Rochester School for the Deaf before returning to Gallaudet as an assistant professor.

Dr. Nomeland is married to the former Melvia Miller of Houston, Texas. They reside in Hyattsville, Maryland.

KRON-TV Awards Grants To Deaf Organizations

Checks totaling \$500 were recently given by San Francisco's KRON-TV to three Bay Area organizations of the deaf. Richard J. Behrendt, Channel 4 Station Manager, presented the money during a coffee break gathering held at San Francisco's St. Benedict's Center. Recipients of the grants were the East Bay Counseling and Referral Agency of the Deaf, St. Benedict's Center and Friends of the Deaf, and this year's outstanding graduate from the California School for the Deaf, at Berkeley.

Ralph Jordan accepted the check on behalf of the East Bay Counseling and Referral Agency, pointing out that the money would be used to aid deaf senior citizens. Father Bill McGee and Edward Grinsel, of St. Benedict's Center and the Friends of the Deaf, noted that their grant would be used to send deaf children to summer camp. The scholarship money went to Miss Francine Kuntze, who plans to attend Gallaudet College.

The money for the three grants was made possible when KRON-TV won \$500 from the Association of Catholic News-men at its annual McQuade Awards banquet for the Channel 4 documentary, "My Eyes Are My Ears."

BEEN TO THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST?

If you have, make plans to go again.
If you haven't look forward to the 43rd
Biennial Convention of the NAD, Seattle, Washington, June 30-July 6, 1974.

NAD Executive Board
1972-1974

PRESIDENT: Don G. Pettingill, Model Secondary School for the Deaf, 7th and Florida Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. (Home, 557-9170; Office, 447-0416)
PRESIDENT-ELECT: Jess M. Smith, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226. (Home, 317-545-1711; Office, 317-924-4374 Ext. 24)

VICE PRESIDENT: Ralph H. White, 2504 Bluffview Drive, Austin, Texas 78704, or Texas Rehabilitation Commission, Jefferson Building, 1600 West 38th Street, Austin, Texas 78731. (Home, 512-442-0998; Office, 512-452-8192)

SECRETARY - TREASURER: George Propp, 3828 Joanne Drive, Glenview, Illinois 60025. (Home, 312-272-1317; Office, 312-492-3161)

BOARD MEMBERS

Frank R. Turk, Gallaudet College, Box 1010, 7th and Florida Avenue N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. (Home, 546-8692; Office, 447-0480)

Walter Brown, 6017 Springhill Dr., Apt. 204, Greenbelt, Maryland 20770. (Home, 345-4362)

Robert O. Lankenau, 1575 Redwood Avenue, Akron, Ohio 44301. (Home, 216-773-1535; Office, 216-379-6285)

Robert G. Sanderson, 5268 South 2000 West, Roy, Utah 84068. (Home, 801-825-4304; Office, 801-328-5997)

Samuel A. Block, 8041 Kildare Avenue, Skokie, Illinois 60076. (Home, 312-675-2272)

Charles R. Estes, P.O. Drawer 17, Talladega, Alabama 35160. (Home, 205-362-3772; Office, 205-362-1050)

Helen Maddox, P.O. Box 486, Taylors, South Carolina 29687. (Home, 486-244-6409; Office, 803-585-7711)

Lillian Skinner, 17301 Halsted, Northridge, California 91324. (Home, 213-349-8078; Office, 805-527-2098)

Gallaudet Continuing Education Center Announces Internships

The Gallaudet College Center for Continuing Education added an internship program this month to its already successful operation. Created and directed by Dr. Thomas A. Mayes, dean of the Continuing Education Center, the new program provides for a partnership to be developed between existing community adult education programs and special programs for the deaf.

The "Internship Program" is designed to provide local communities throughout the nation with practical experience in the organization, promotion, financing and management of programs which utilize available community and state resources in the important and unmet need of continuing education for the deaf.

Interns selected spend four weeks at Gallaudet College participating in seminars with the Center's staff and attending conferences with representatives of federal agencies and national organizations. The first interns in the program are from Portland, Ore., Manchester, N.H., Goldsboro, N.C., and Philadelphia, Pa.

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SPECIAL VISIT RED CHINA BORDER

SPECIAL MONKEY DANCE AT BALI
SPECIAL ABERDEEN at HONG KONG
SPECIAL NIKKO EXCURSION
SPECIAL THAI DANCE AT BANGKOK

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Roppelt PSAD President

A. Donald Roppelt of Abington, Pa., was elected president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf at the Society's 87th annual convention in Scranton, August 17-18, 1973. He succeeds Charles E. Boyd, who continues as a member of the board and administrator of PSAD. Roppelt, a graduate of the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf and a TTS operator for the Philadelphia Inquirer, is a long-time PSAD member who has served on various committees since 1939.

Other officers elected were Samuel Shultz, York, first vice president; Harry Gabriel, Chalfont, second vice president; Frank Nemshick, Harrisburg, secretary; John Maurer, Pittsburgh, treasurer. Gabriel and Maurer were re-elected to the board, along with two new members, Thomas L. Coulston of Harrisburg and Charles D. Warthling of Scranton.

Peter Joyce chaired the convention. His brother Gerard Joyce, a former PSAD board member who now lives in Atlantic City, N.J., served as toastmaster at the Saturday evening banquet. About 200 attended. Special awards were presented by PSAD to Fannie Lang, PSAD's official interpreter, and, posthumously, to the late Joseph Lapinski, former board member and Scranton chapter president. Guests included Scranton Mayor Eugene Peters, Pennsylvania State Oral School Superintendent Dr. Robert Gates, Mrs. Lapinski and Albert T. Pimentel, the main speaker, director of Public Service Programs at Gallaudet College.

Pimentel told the assemblage of his wonderful dreams about life of the deaf 100 years hence, but warned that good things will come only if we get ourselves involved in the political life of our nation and communities. He conveyed his and NAD President Pettingill's appreciation for PSAD's strong support of the NAD, which PSAD reaffirmed by a convention resolution and has shown throughout the year, such as by a \$10,000 loan to NAD's Halex House.

Pimentel also conducted PSAD's first Leadership Training Workshop Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning at Scranton during the weekend. He showed the 17 participants how and why they should become better listeners, make decisions together, present ideas clearly and forcefully, improve personal traits and attitudes and give and take constructive criticism. They all agreed the experience is bound to influence them and their associates for the rest of their lives, and that similar workshops should be repeated both statewide and locally.

Another novelty at the convention was the taking and showing of videotapes by Nancy Othmer and her husband of New York University's Deafness Research and Training Center.

PSAD resolutions reaffirmed support of
OCTOBER, 1973

(Little Paper Family: Please copy.) Minnesota Association Resolution

BE IT RESOLVED: That this 40th biennial convention of the Minnesota Association of the Deaf, Inc., be dedicated to Myrtle N. Allen for her long and meritorious services to the Association.

From the early years of her membership in the MAD (1932), Mrs. Allen has been a valuable and energetic member of the Association, as testified by the fact that she has served 20 years as its secretary and a single term as treasurer. Her office of secretary has enabled her to fill a vital role in public relations and she has served in a distinguished and competent manner. Mrs. Allen's devoted service has been synonymous with the Association's growth and service to the deaf residents of the state of Minnesota.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be framed and presented to Mrs. Allen as a gesture of gratitude and appreciation and that additional copies be sent to the editors of the Thompson Hall Newsletter, The Companion, and THE DEAF AMERICAN.

Texas Association Officers Include Three Austinites

At the recent biennial convention of the Texas Association of the Deaf in Waco three of the four top offices were filled by Austinites.

Elected president was Gwendolyn D. Butler, supervisor of the high school department at the Texas School for the Deaf and a 24-year resident of Austin. He has long been active in various organizations of the deaf.

Other officers elected: Carl D. Brininstool, vice president, also of Austin; Mrs. Opal Piercy, secretary, of Houston; and Jack Thompson, treasurer, of Austin.

Mrs. Piercy is serving her second term as secretary and Mr. Brininstool is a past president of the TAD.

The Texas Association of the Deaf is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving the social and economic welfare of hearing impaired persons. First organized in 1886, it is affiliated with the National Association of the Deaf and the Texas Society of Interpreters for the Deaf. The membership consists of more than 300 hearing impaired individuals with another 200 members in the Parent/Professional Section.

Individuals wishing to join may do so by contacting the treasurer (6306 Blarwood, Austin 78745).

NAD, total communication, adult education, TV for deaf, vocational rehabilitation and mental health programs. Plans for a Scholarship Fund, Fun Day at Camp Kirby (near Philadelphia) next June 8 and a Deaf Awareness Week in 1974 were announced.

Next PSAD convention will be held at Pittsburgh in August 1974.

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

When in Baltimore, welcome to . . .

DEAF ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH
3302 Narford Road, Baltimore, Md. 21218
Sun. 9:45-11:00 a.m.; 7:30 p.m.; Wed., 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Robert I. Lentz, pastor. Phone 467-8041.
Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth and the life."—John 14:6

When in Portland, welcome to
FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
1315 S.E. 20th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97214
Sunday 9:45 and 11:00 a.m.
Thursday 7:30
Rev. Norman Stallings, pastor

Baptist

When in the Detroit area . . . visit
A church that LOVES the deaf.
COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH
28237 W. Warren, Garden City, Mich.
Rev. James B. Allen, pastor
Sunday School, 9:55 a.m.; Sunday night,
7:00 p.m.
Separate services for the deaf.
Rev. Lester H. Belt, minister to the deaf

Visit Baton Rouge in "French" Louisiana
While there, attend the Deaf Ministry of
First Baptist Church, 529 Convention Street.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Services are 7:15 p.m., Wednesday; 11:00 a.m.
and 7:00 p.m., Sundays in the Deaf Chapel.
Sunday classes are at 9:30 a.m. and 5:45 p.m.
Rev. Hoyett Larry Barnett, Pastor to the Deaf

When in Poughkeepsie, welcome to . . .
VASSAR ROAD BAPTIST CHURCH (SBC)
32 Vassar Road, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Interpretation for the deaf at all services
Dr. Charles M. Davis, pastor

The Deaf Department
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
1020 Lamar
Houston, Texas
Invites you to worship with us
while in our city.
Services, Wednesday 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9:30 a.m.
& 5:45 p.m. and special activities;
Special services for the deaf in the chapel.
E. Joe Hawn, minister

When traveling north, south, east or west,
eventually you will pass through Little Rock.
Why not stop and worship in the
Deaf Department of
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
1208 Louisiana Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Sunday: Sunday school 9:30 a.m.; worship
10:45 a.m.; evening worship 6:00 p.m.
A full program for the deaf.
Rev. Robert E. Parrish, minister to the deaf

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
217 Dill Ave., Frederick, Maryland
Robert F. Woodward, pastor
David M. Denton, interpreter
9:45 a.m., Sunday school for deaf
11:00 a.m., Morning worship service
interpreted for the deaf
A cordial welcome is extended.

22ND STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
6620 E. 22nd Street, Tucson, Arizona 85710
Phones 298-2850 and 886-6702
Pastor: Charles E. Pollard
Interpreters: Murray and Nancy Machen
Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship services, 11:00
a.m. and 7:00 p.m. All services interpreted
for the deaf, including all music.
Anyone traveling to or through Tucson will
find a cordial welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

14200 Golden West St., Westminster,
Calif. 92683

Sunday morning Bible study, 9:30; worship,
11:00. Sunday night Christian life studies,
6:00; worship service, 7:00.

Recreation and social calendar on request.

Pastor, Robert D. Lewis
Church phone 714-894-3349

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Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

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